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GANDHI TAKES SIMPLICITY TO ENGLAND

Mahatma to Make Abode in East End Settlement During Conference

MANTLE TO COVER SCANTY APPAREL

Goat Obtained for Milk Supply—London Awaits Mahatma's Arrival

By ALEXANDER INGLIS

[Mr. Inglis is staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in India and is in London for the Round Table Conference.]

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—With that thoroughness which is characteristic of the man, Mahatma Gandhi, when he arrives here to attend the deliberations of the Round Table Conference between British and Indian politicians, will superimpose on the slums of London a mild duplication of the simple and austere living which typifies his daily routine in India.

Instead of adopting the conditions, which the other conference delegates will assume in the west-end hotels of the city, India's Nationalist leader will establish himself at Kingsley Hall, an east-end settlement run by voluntary welfare workers, where, in a western environment, is carried out work of a nature similar to that which Mr. Gandhi superintends in his own "ashram" on the banks of the Sabarmatti, where India's religious leader and politician puts his own social theories into daily practice.

Some novel contrasts and curious similarities will mark his visit when compared with his former trip to England, made by Mr. Gandhi as a young man bent on legal studies. When he was about 19, Gandhi visited this country, and on that occasion, as on this, the question of his dress excited some disturbing thoughts.

Apparel Edict Violated

In his autobiography Mr. Gandhi tells how on his former arrival in England he decided to land in the country in white flannels. The vessel which brought him disembarked its passengers on a Sunday and as Mr. Gandhi landed on the quay he realized that he had made an error in his choice of dress.

In those days an English Sunday was a day of sedateness, and the young Indian was greatly distressed when he appreciated the fact that his white flannels, although European in style, were quite inappropriate to the day.

Now, however, his political enemies in England are perturbed at Mr. Gandhi's proposal to arrive in England in the costume which is characteristic of the Hindu peasant. He will wear a loin-cloth; this, how-

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German States Cutting Costs Of Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 29—Germany's federal states are vigorously going ahead with wide-spread reduction of expenses. Bavaria intends to lower salaries of state employees, to cut state subsidies to clergymen, to dismiss teachers, raise a special tax on rents, and increase the tax on meat. All this will be put into force by an emergency decree, without asking the Bavarian Parliament.

The Prussian Government is planning similar cuts which will be announced beginning next week. Salaries of burgomasters and councilors of the larger German cities will be lowered and the dismissal of about 1000 young teachers is forecast.

At a meeting of ministers of finance of larger German federal states at Berlin this week, representatives of Saxony complained of the precarious situation in that State, which, being the seat of industry, is at a loss where to get the money to support the unemployed who no longer receive the dole

These self-help measures of states have been inspired by the Reich which refuses aid to them unless they aid themselves. Already the population is beginning to ask why it should be made to suffer for a financial policy of which it never approved.

Wealth Increase Lowers Town's Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANVILLE, Mass., Aug. 29—While tax rates are rising in most communities of the State, this town of 700 population is rejoicing in a $14 drop, from $30 to $16 per thousand, as a result of Springfield's development of a water reservoir system within its borders.

The hydro-electric plant, built by the Turners Falls Power and Electric Company for Springfield, will operate on the outflow of the reservoir and is leased for 30 years to the Turners Falls Company at an annual rental of $270,000.

Blandford, neighbor town to Granville, announced an increase of $10 in its tax rate yesterday, from $24.50 to $34.50. Much of the reservoir area is in Blandford but it is not taxable by the town.

India's 'Man of the Hour'

MAHATMA GANDHI ON VISIT TO SIMLA TO CONFER WITH VICEROY

Indian Leaders Reach London For Meeting

Gandhi's Departure Raises Hopes for Successful Conference

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—While news reached here that Mahatma Gandhi had sailed from Bombay for London, a group of picturesquely attired Indians was disembarking at Victoria Station, following a trip across France after their journey from India. Some, dressed in silken or velvet coats, jodhpur breeches and pugris—a kind of turban, contrasted with others who affected English morning clothes. But the ensemble made a picturesque gathering in the dim, gray station.

These Indians were the vanguard of delegates to preliminary meetings of the Round Table Conference on India. The first gathering is scheduled to take place Sept. 5.

Meanwhile, Mr. Gandhi and his adherents were leaving Bombay. Following a final consultation with the Viceroy at Simla Mr. Gandhi finally found his way clear to come to the conference. His decision gives immense satisfaction here, as any positively successful outcome of the conference would be handicapped, it is felt, if the All-India National Congress were unrepresented. Now, however, Mr. Gandhi, accompanied by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, poetess, and by his faithful English disciple Mara Bai (Miss Madeleine Slade), his son and his secretary, and others, has taken the "lowest form of passage available" in a mail ship sailing from Bombay. This group, curiously enough, is more representative of the majority of the Congress than might have been expected.

Despite Mr. Gandhi's varied conflicts with the Government of India, he is a restraining influence in Indian politics, while Pandit Malaviya —who is most widely respected and even beloved by his political opponents—typifies moderation. Moderation, too, apparently won the day at Simla in the final negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi. The terms of settlement provide for the continuance of the Delhi Pact, specifically for the Congress's observance of their obligations under it. The Government of India has agreed to inquire into the circumstances of the collection of land revenue in the district of Surat—but the official of the district concerned will conduct the inquiry.

The actual departure of Mr. Gandhi emphasized once again the value of the agreement which Lord Irwin concluded last March with the Congress leader. For the first time since 1919 Mr. Gandhi is again on the side of coöperation.

Lindbergh Visits Soviet Embassy

TOKYO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, during a visit to the embassy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics today, told officials that he and his wife were greatly interested in Siberia.

The call at the Soviet embassy was made to express the fliers' appreciation of the courtesy extended them at Karaginsk Island during their recent flight.

Colonel Lindbergh informed the Russians that he and his wife had for some time been considering Moscow as the destination of a sightseeing trip.

The trip to the embassy was made unaccompanied by members of the embassy staff, the American and U. S. S. R. governments "not being on speaking terms diplomatically." Before visiting the U. S. S. R. embassy, the Lindberghs paid courtesy calls at the Canadian embassy and the Chinese legation. At the latter they inquired regarding the necessary permission to go to China, possibly via Seoul, Korea, Mukden and Peiping.

Meanwhile, the Japanese nation appeared in no hurry to speed the Lindberghs homeward. The Cabinet gave a banquet in their honor last night. Entertainers were proffered in such numbers that the Lindberghs were forced to cancel acceptance of an invitation to attend a Geisha party.

Ford to Give 50,000 Work in September

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Aug. 29

THE Ford Motor Company, which on Aug. 1 sharply curtailed its manufacturing force, today announced that between 15,000 and 25,000 men had been ordered to return starting Sept. 8.

Officials of the company said they expected 50,000 men to be recalled by the middle of September. The company made no announcement of any change in the three-day-a-week working schedule which has been in effect for many months.

WORLD PLANE RACES OPENED AT CLEVELAND

Autogiro and Giant Machines Expected to Be Big Feature This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 29—The autogiro and the giant plane promise to carry away the lion's share of interest at the 1931 International Air Races, opening today, at Cleveland's Municipal Airport under auspices of the city and the National Aeronautics Association.

The autogiro came into increased popularity and interest in aviation circles during 1931 and is to be tested for further practical uses in the air events here. The giant plane is the great 40-ton DO-X, now in New York City, which will be flown here if its 12 motors pass satisfactory tests. If the DO-X does come, it will provide the outstanding exhibit at the races, what the Graf Zeppelin provided at the 1929 races.

With safety in aviation having made tremendous advances in recent years, emphasis at the 1931 races is on speed. Airplanes capable of making greater speed than any yet flown in a national race are poised at Cleveland airport to take the air. They will be piloted by the greatest racing pilots.

This year's race is the first to be held in Cleveland, under an agreement which the city has signed with the National Aeronautics Association, providing for the races to be held here for the next five years. Cleveland has organized a permanent business association to finance and manage the races.

The races officially open today—as they did in 1929—with the annual Cleveland flower pageant, a mile-long procession of floats bedecked with all the flowers of the season. Chief interest in the race program itself for the first few days centers in the outcome of the transcontinental sweepstakes derby from Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, in which 52 fliers are competing. Contestants in the derby are due to cross the line at Cleveland Airport sometime Monday.

An international flavor is lent to this year's races by the participation of a group of crack European aviators, including Lieut.-Col. Mario di Bernardi of Italy, Flight Commander R. L. R. Atcherly of Great Britain, Capt. Boleslaw Orkinski of Poland, Major Alois Kubita of Czechoslovakia, and Major Ernst Udet of Germany.

Hundreds of army, navy, marine corps, commercial and private planes have arrived in Cleveland to participate and a contingent of Canadian army fliers is coming. Two years ago three Canadian pilots won the reputation for the most daring flying at the races.

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BANKS ARRANGE $400,000,000 LOAN TO AID BRITISH

Private American and French Institutions Share in Credits

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—The strain on the British credit situation, which resulted in the downfall of the Socialist Labor Government, was relieved yesterday in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., when representatives of private American and French bankers reached an agreement with representatives of the new nonpartisan British Government to advance private credits amounting to $400,000,000.

The French and American groups will assume equal responsibility of $200,000,000 each. The American share is being distributed by a group of 110 banks in all parts of the United States headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., thus giving American business throughout the country a direct interest in the stability of British credit.

The French portion will consist of a $100,000,000 banking credit and a $100,000,000 one-year British Treasury loan to be sold to the French public. None of the American credit will be offered publicly, however.

Direct to Government

Announcement of the arrangement of American bankers was made yesterday by Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan & Co., who issued the following statement:

"We have arranged, in association with a group of American banks and banking houses, to extend a one-year credit of $200,000,000 to the British Government. We are informed by the British authorities that they are arranging in the French market for one-year credits and loans in the aggregate amount of approximately $200,000,000."

The credit has been arranged for the purpose of stabilizing sterling exchange, which was severely weakened by the rapid drain upon Great Britain's gold reserve caused by the transfer of large amounts from the Bank of England to the Bank of France. The credits will be used for no other purpose, it was explained, not even to repay the existing $250,000,000 extended on Aug. 1 jointly by the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to the Bank of England, which has been drawn upon heavily to support the pound.

Flexible Rate Indicated

It is understood that the portion of the French credit which will be sold to the public will be put out at 4½ per cent. The rate which the British Government will pay to private American bankers, however, was not revealed, as it is regarded by bankers here as a private detail of the contract between them and the new British Government. As a rule contracts of this nature carry a flexible rate of interest between a maximum and a minimum amount, the rate varying with the market.

Although feelers were put out early in the week to discover the extent to which the money market here would support the proposed credit, actual negotiations lasted only 36 hours. It had been impossible for the Labor Party Government to obtain further substantial credit either from French bankers or those in the United States because conservative elements here and abroad were apprehensive of Socialist policy.

While the bulk of the Labor Party demanded that the budget be balanced by further attacks upon

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Franco-Soviet Pact Is Faced By Opposition

Russian Lack of Faith in Peace Aims Said to Threaten Accord

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 29—Opposition to the proposed Franco-Russian pact of nonaggression is definitely expressed in various quarters and it is hoped here that an opportunity for discussion will be given before the signatures are affixed.

The situation with regard to a similar pact between Poland and Russia, negotiations for which have been interrupted since 1927, remains obscure, though some talks appear to have lately taken place without yielding positive results.

In such a matter, which may have an important bearing on the future of Europe, Paris and Warsaw are understood to have remained in close contact. Le Journal des Debats condemns not only these negotiations but protests against what it calls "Pactomania." This desire to multiply pacts has, it says, become laughable.

"This constant need of divers countries to promise that they will not attack each other," it says, "is rather absurd." When the Soviets are concerned, it becomes graver, for the Russian Government does not conceal its lack of good faith in relations with other countries, and it is feared that operation of such a pact will be one-sided.

On the other hand the radical organ, Volonte, considers that in the presence of the formidable crisis which shakes Europe, it is a duty to liquidate all resentments, dissipate all inquietudes and stand side by side. France has need of Russia, as Russia has need of France. Every country is persuaded that it is necessary to work in peace.

"Therefore," it says, "we do not disguise the sympathy with which we watch the development of a movement which we judge indispensable."

Hop in Giant Flying Boat, DO-X, Like Pleasure Yacht Excursion

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—A trip in the DO-X is very much like an excursion in a pleasure yacht. The ease with which the huge German flying boat takes off and alights almost does away with the sensation of being off the surface.

As it floated gracefully on a rather choppy sea in New York harbor after its arrival here on Thursday, its immense wing towering over the launches that pulled up alongside to take off and load passengers, the DO-X looked like a thoroughly seaworthy and sturdy boat that, but for its unusual contour above the hull, might serve as a commuting yacht for some estate owner on Long Island. Its long dull-gray wing, extending more than 60 feet on each side of the hull, surmounted by six pairs of motors with their long propellers, showed, however, that it was intended for operation in the air.

A launch carrying a group of press representatives backed carefully toward one of the small stub wings, which rest on the water and look somewhat like pontoons, against which three inflated tires flapped to prevent any damage by contact with an approaching boat.

Two members of the crew, standing on a strip of matting thrown across the stub wing, grasped the hands of each passenger as one after another stepped quickly from the launch to the flying boat. A door opens from each stub wing into an entrance corridor that extends through the width of the craft. Two doors in the middle of the entrance corridor lead to the forward and rear sections. A metal ladder fixed perpendicularly against the wall leads to the pilot's quarters and navigation and control rooms on the deck above.

Walking noiselessly over a buff colored carpet the passengers strolled to various locations which suited their fancy. The DO-X rode the choppy sea so steadily that the steward, who happened to think just then of a writing job that should be done, opened a portable typewriter, rested it on his knees and typed half a dozen lines in a couple of minutes without difficulty.

Leaning back luxuriously in the wide, upholstered seats which can be converted into sleeping berths, the passengers admired the harmonious colorings of the interior deco-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Jobs Put First by Labor In American Relief Plans

Reports of Stabilization of Employment by Use of Five-Day Week Made at Silver Bay—Little Drinking Found Among Idle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SILVER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 29—Jobs, not relief money or unemployment insurance is the demand of American workmen which challenges business leadership to overturn precedent and find ways of coaxing idle dollars into use, according to Mr. Whiting Williams, who came to the Silver Bay Conference on Industrial Relations today, fresh from first-hand study of opinion among the idle.

Mr. Williams, a writer and consultant on industrial problems, disguised himself and lived for several weeks among all classes of the unemployed, including those of radical leanings. So effective was his disguise that police at Homestead, Penna., picked him up as a suspicious character. His principal research was made at Detroit, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

Prohibition undoubtedly has done more than any other single factor to "cushion" families and society against distress and radical outbreaks in recent months, Mr. Williams said.

He found surprisingly little drinking among working men or the idle. During one week in Detroit he moved constantly among these classes without seeing one drunken man, he added. In some cities he found more drinking, but outside of large urban areas very little.

"My observations on this last trip confirm more strongly my former conclusion that the impact of unemployment upon the working man has been tremendously lessened by the absence from our street corners of the old saloon.

"The speakeasy, never comparable to the saloon for capacity to distribute liquor, is falling into disfavor with many former patrons. This revulsion of feeling is due to the increasingly criminal nature of speakeasy control and operation.

"The so-called 'gentleman bootlegger' is likewise rapidly disappear-

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Company in Midwest Raises Wages. Up to 20 P. C., of Its 4700 Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—In the midst of the controversy over the national no-wage-cut policy comes the news of salary increases to its 4700 employees by the Western & Southern Life Insurance Company of this city which vary in amounts up to 20 per cent and date from Aug. 10. The increases will apply on both salary and commission rates paid each agent of its entire force of 4000 and from the anniversary of employment and annually thereafter on the salaries of the 700 employees of the head office.

The notice of this increase along with an announcement by Mr. Charles F. Williams, president of the company, of a radically liberal new vacation-with-pay policy was particularly surprising in view of a salary increase made just last January when Mr. Williams became head of the organization.

"When a company comes to the end of its fiscal year, and finds a healthy surplus, it should consider sharing this with those who helped to make that surplus possible," stated Mr. Williams.

"That is the best method to keep Communism out of this country. Employees sharing directly and fully in the profits of a company can only desire to see that company succeed.

"On the other hand, our new liberal policy has reacted profitably to the company," continued Mr. Williams. "It has strengthened our aim to keep every desirable worker in our employ as long as he or she continues to want and need a job. Our vacation program alone will pay for itself in reduced labor turnover and the satisfied, well-paid employees have been, and will become more so, the most enthusiastic boosters the company could possibly have."

The new vacation plan awards home office employees with five to 10 years of service, an annual three week's vacation and those with more than 10 years of service, a four weeks' vacation. In addition, in each fifth year of service after the twentieth each employee gets an extra week for that year, so that for example, in his thirtieth year an employee would have a seven-week vacation with pay.

The plan provides, further, that employees have the option of taking just their customary two weeks' vacation and working for the balance of their awarded vacation period receiving double pay for that time.

NEW ENGLAND FINNS PROFIT BY CO-OPERATION

Marketing of Blueberries Under Capable Head Proves Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FITCHBURG, Mass.—A harvest of blueberries is for the moment the mark of success of a coöperative movement carried on by a group of Finnish farmers in northern Worcester County. Mr. Frank Aaltonen, manager of the United Coöperative Farmers, Inc., of Fitchburg, explaining their experiences with coöperative marketing, said frankly that at present blueberries overshadowed every other branch of their activity. And marketing of the blueberry harvest tells a typical story of their success.

These Finnish farmers, most of them already members of Consumers Coöperatives, encouraged by the success of their countrymen in northern Michigan, decided to bring the same methods to bear upon their marketing problem.

In their choice of Mr. Aaltonen they picked the man with the necessary qualifications for the position.

Until the time of Mr. Aaltonen's arrivel at Fitchburg the blueberry crop had always been gathered with haphazard planlessness that usually attend the individual farmer's attempt to move his crop. Blueberries were just blueberries in those days.

Under the direction of Mr. Aaltonen all this has been changed. Working systematically Mr. Aaltonen has set out upon a program of education; an education of both the farmers and consumers.

Results? Mr. Aaltonen became enthusiastically definite. He picked up a pencil and pad of paper. The average blueberry shipments to the New York market, for instance, brought a general price of 10 cents a quart. There were cases of slightly higher prices, and, on the other hand, cases where large consignments brought less. Yet, during that whole season the price for United Farmers' berries receded but little from the top price of 30 cents a quart.

As he talked Mr. Aaltonen jotted down figures. For a crate of Fitchburg berries the farmer realized $9.60. With costs of crates and handling deducted, the farmer's profit on the crate was $7.69. At 10 cents a quart, the independent farmer must necessarily ship four crates to get approximately the same profit.

Mr. Aaltonen explained that the United Farmers is a Finnish organization, with but a few native American members. This he attributed to the Finnish knowledge of the true functions of coöperatives, and a corresponding lack of information on the subject on the part of the American farmer.

NO SPEED LIMITS IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Motorists can speed about the capital unhampered by police so long as they are not charged with reckless driving.

Because of an amendment to the District of Columbia traffic act, put into effect July 10, the city has no speed regulations, but the police did not make it known until yesterday.

REPORTS SHOW MOST CITIES TO AID OWN NEEDY

A. F. of L. Head However Protests That Legislative Relief Will Be Needed

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Reports compiled by experts of the United States Chamber of Commerce in a nation-wide survey are stated to indicate that most committees are prepared to finance their own unemployment relief demands this coming winter.

More than 1000 cities in all parts of the country were included in the canvass conducted on behalf of a committee named by the chamber to study the unemployment relief problem, and submit a report on the subject.

Preliminary work of the committee's findings were met by a direct challenge from Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, that most communities could adequately take care of their relief needs.

"The need for relief will be far greater this winter than last," Mr. Green declared. "We estimate that close to 7,000,000 men will be out of work, which is more than 1,000,000 more than last year. It has been conservatively estimated that between $150,000,000 and $175,000,000 will be raised by Mr. Gifford's drive for local funds.

Says More Will Be Needed

"I am confident that we will find that this sum will be inadequate and that we will have to make appropriations by state legislatures and Congress to meet the distress.

"Even now it will require heroic efforts on Mr. Gifford's part to prepare for the heavy demands that will come with the first frost. Mr. Gifford, however, is on the right track and the appointment of the director and the national committee came at the right time. If further delay had occurred suffering would probably have been much greater."

Mr. Green said that many of the unemployed, who were able to help themselves last winter, would find their savings and resources exhausted during the coming cold months.

He also declared on behalf of his labor organization that it was prepared to wage industrial strife against wage cutting. His blunt statement was interpreted here as indicating that the A. F. of L. was determined to take drastic measures rather than submit to a policy of wage cutting.

See Issue With Labor

This vigorous and defiant pronouncement regarding wage cutting and his equally forceful views concerning the likelihood of the need of federal aid for unemployment relief were viewed here as a forerunner of the great contest that will be waged on both matters at the coming session of Congress. With organized labor definitely behind the drive for federal funds the issue over this question assumes increased seriousness.

According to the information available on the chamber of commerce survey it is understood that only eight cities out of the hundreds canvassed definitely stated that they saw no hope of meeting their relief needs this winter.

The survey was made by inquiring of trade groups in each city to report on the amount of money spent for unemployment relief last year, what they estimate will be needed this winter, and the probable ability of raising the funds locally.

SOVIET'S NEW PLAN DWARFS PRESENT ONE

Second Five-Year Industrial Drive Said to Intensify First

INDICATED PROGRAM STIRS SPECULATION

Latest Figures Show 25 P. C. to Be About Maximum Increase in Production

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The decision of the Soviet Government to inaugurate a second Five-Year Plan immediately after the conclusion of the first at the end of 1932 is of great importance, both for Russia and for the rest of the world.

The preliminary calculations of the commission which has been intrusted with the working out of this second plan indicate that there will be no relaxation, but rather an intensification of the strained pace of industrialization which characterized the first Five-Year Plan. Indeed, the construction achievements of the first Five-Year Plan, striking as they are in some ways, will seem very puny by comparison with the projects of the second plan, if these are realized by the end of its final year, 1937.

It might be worth while for the curious student of Russian affairs to make a note of the following figures and refer to them in 1937. In that year, according to the preliminary calculations, the Soviet Union is to produce 62,000,000 tons of pig iron, 650,000,000 tons of coal, from 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 tons of oil, while the capacity of its electric power stations is to be 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 kilowatts.

Taking as a basis the latest complete set of available figures, those of 1929-1930, one sees that the Soviet Union expects to increase its output of coal 14 times, its oil production eight times, its pig iron 12 times and the capacity of its electrical power plants by more than 30 times.

Odds Against Success

Mathematics and general technical conditions both seem to weigh the odds against the fulfillment of this amazing program within the scheduled time. The experience of 1928-29 and 1929-30, during both of which years the economic body of the country was strained to the utmost, indicated that 25 per cent was about the limit in the rate of annual increase of industrial production. This, compounded up to the end of 1937, would mean that industrial production would have almost quadrupled, by comparison with 1929-30: a striking enough achievement, to be sure, but far below the soaring figures of the second five-year plan.

It may be objected that the plan for 1931 calls for an increase of 45 per cent over last year. But the results of the first few months indicate that the actual rate has been somewhere between 15 and 20 per cent, with especially serious underfulfillment of the ambitious plan in the coal and metal industries. There may, of course, be an improvement during the second half of the year; but whether there will be a gain above the 25 per cent which was the rate of increase during the last two years seems doubtful.

Where the engineers and skilled workmen who will be needed for the 1937 production program are to come from, when even now the resources of the country in technical knowledge and skill are distinctly overtaxed, is a puzzling problem.

Reflect Boundless Faith

The extremely high goals set for the second plan reflect almost boundless faith in the endurance of the Russian people and in their resolute determination to "stick out" the sacrifices which have been and will be demanded of them in the name of high-speed industrialization.

If the intensive strain of the last two or three years merges into a more normal rhythm of rapid progress, and if even half of the figures projected for 1937 are actually realized, the result will be notable in more ways than one.

In the first place it will be an exhibition of sustained hard effort over a considerable period of time unparalleled in Russian history.

In the second place the Soviet Union, if it achieves even half the projected industrialization of the second Five-Year Plan, will grow substantially in economic, and hence in political power. Its voice will count for more in Europe: its influence in the Far East is bound to become more effective as the mineral resources of the formerly agricultural Siberia are utilized for new mines, factories, railroads.

What will be the significance to the rest of the world of this Soviet industrialized colossus, bestriding half Europe and a third of Asia? Some circles in western Europe and America are inclined to see in it an unmitigated menace of the existing social order Certainly military power in the modern world is inseparably associated with economic power and it is a pretty safe assumption that the war industries of the Soviet Union have not been lagging behind other branches of economic life in development.

Could Use Energies Peacefully

At the same time, until and unless the rest of continental Europe agrees on some definite plan for the reduction of armaments it will be impossible to disprove the Soviet contention that its military preparations are purely defensive, a contention that has been reënforced by

sweeping disarmament proposals at Geneva. And there is at least a possibility that a series of five-year plans, instead of a prelude to war, may be a psychological equivalent for war.

Between the Civil War and the World War, except for the minor clash with Spain and a few border skirmishes, the United States had little thought of foreign conflict. One reason for this was that it had the untapped resources of a new continent to develop. The Soviet Union, in its enormous potentialities of internal development, is another America. All the energies of the Soviet Union could easily be absorbed for decades in big tasks of domestic construction.

In the last analysis the question whether the Soviet Union during the next decade will be a menace to the existing order in Europe depends more on Europe than on Moscow. If Europe remains stricken with economic depression and rent by national feuds, the new social order that controls the destinies of 160,000,000 people, and some of the richest resources of two continents, is bound to constitute a menace, even apart from the amount of actual Communist propaganda which may be carried on.

On the other hand, if Europe finds strength to emerge from its crises and finds means of reasonable international coöperation among its component states, the danger of direct military aggression on the part of the Soviet Union seems very remote. A country like Russia that is almost falling over itself in its zeal to rush forward, that is chronically in difficulty with inadequate transport, deficient food supply and other accompaniments of the drive toward industrialization, is not likely to plunge into a war that would increase immeasurably deprivations which are already calculated to tax the people's endurance almost to the limit.

Boston Schools To Get More Seats

Room for the 2000 more school children expected to register at Boston schools this fall, is being provided for by additional seats in seven new buildings or additions. The present building program, when completed for the opening day, Sept. 10, will have cost the city $1,638,000.

In addition to this expenditure, contracts have been made for placing fire escapes on 12 buildings at a cost of $48,000; modernized plumbing will be placed in 16 buildings at a cost of $122,000, and modern heating equipment in 23 buildings will cost $96,000.

To care for the 134,000 children expected to return to school, the following new buildings and additions are announced: Mary E. Curley Intermediate School, a 42-room building at Centre Street and Pershing Road; a 13-room elementary school in the Charles Sumner District, Roslindale; a 13-room building at Hyde Park, the James J. Schittick School; an eight-room special class building on Paris Street, East Boston; a nine-room addition to the William Ellery Channing School in Hyde Park; a five-room addition to the William Bradford School, Dorchester; and a four-room addition to the Beethoven School in West Roxbury.

EVENTS TONIGHT

EVENTS SUNDAY

Boston Mycological Club: Leave Chestnut Hill El. Station, 10:30, for Babson Park trip.

Cohasset: Carillon concert by Kamiel Lefevre, St. Stephen's Church, 3; program as follows:
1. Dirai-je, Maman (with variations), Old French Folksong .... Arr. K. L.
2. Come, Lasses and Lads .... Eighteenth Century
3. Hymns: Hark, Hark, My Soul .... Smart; Come, My Soul, Thou Must Be Waking .... Haydn
4. Allegretto Poco Agitato .... Heller
5. Polonese: Primo-Secondo .... Kraft
6. Rochers Inaccessibles .... Eighteenth Century Bergerette
7. Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes .... Traditional
8. Ballade .... Candael
9. Traumerei .... Schumann

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture program, "In the Land of Peer Gynt," 3, and "Adopting a Bear Cub," 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to Mount Katahdin, Maine, through Sept. 5.

EVENTS MONDAY

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture, "Yellowstone National Park," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 2.

Boston Mycological Club: Public exhibition of mushrooms, Horticultural Hall, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 12 to 3.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, American Express Company, Lloyd Tour No. 5, main dining room.

Annual Boston Park Department circus, Boston Common, 2:15.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue —Admission free. Weekdays except Monday from 10 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Modern French paintings lent by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of water colors by Winslow Homer; early Italian engravings; nineteenth century landscapes and seascapes; bookplates by Sidney Lawton Smith; British mezzotint portraits; chiaroscuro woodcuts. Stencil designs by Thomas A. Fox.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions of prints by great masters from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries, including works of Mantegna, Dürer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Meryon and Daumier. English water colors of the early nineteenth century, including examples by Turner and Ruskin. French drawings.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 579 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Summer exhibit of paintings, miniatures, sculpture and etchings.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Photographs, etchings and lithographs by members. Through Sept. 5.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place —General summer exhibition.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Etchings and lithographs on musical subjects by Brant Reynard. Through Aug. 31.

Schervee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings and engravings about ships and the sea.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MACY FAVORS INQUIRY-BASED ON SOUND DATA

New York G. O. P. Leader Backs Up-State Move If Good Reasons Shown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 29—Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, is in favor of extending the New York City legislative inquiry to upstate areas, if the move has for a basis sound complaints sincerely made, he told State Senator John J. Dunnigan, Democratic minority leader, yesterday in response to the latter's challenge that he stand by his professions of nonpartisanship where corrupt governmental conditions were concerned.

Mr. Macy wrote Senator Dunnigan that he favored "the investigation and elimination of corruption at all times and under all circumstances, without regard to party," and that he was doing everything in his power "to make the Republican Party in this State an instrument for good, honest government."

His statement made it clear that the Republican majority of the Legislature would have his complete coöperation in supporting an upstate investigation," if there was ground for it. Much of the corruption and graft data assembled by the Democrats to support their stand for an investigation is said to concern situations already cleaned up and individuals already eliminated from public office.

Mr. Macy said that he would confer with legislative leaders within the next few days on the pending inquiry measure, which is not likely to come before the Legislature until week after next, since the Roosevelt $20,000,000 emergency relief program is to have precedence.

Immediately upon receipt of word that the Governor's signature had been affixed to the two immunity bills, one of which specifically grants this power to the committee and the other amends the penal law to give all legislative committees power to grant immunity in conspiracy cases, the Hofstadter committee issued subpœnas for 10 witnesses who refused to answer questions when first examined.

Dr. Doyle, originally subpœnaed for further examination Thursday, has been asked to appear instead Sept. 15. The subpœnas for the 10 other witnesses are returnable next week, and, with the committee vested by statute with full immunity preprogative as declared necessary by the Court of Appeals, these will now have to answer or face prosecution.

Overworked

New York Republicans Back Upstate Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 29—Republicans today indicated that they will go along with Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt not only in his recommendations for investigation of upstate counties, but also on his program for public relief.

Changes undoubtedly will be proposed in the method of appointing the three members of the Emergency Relief Administration, recommended by the Governor yesterday as executive appointments. The Republicans, it was reliably reported, will ask for an amendment whereby the Governor would appoint one member and the majority leaders of each House the other two members.

Republicans virtually admitted, however, that they had not yet decided on the merits of the proposed 50-per-cent income tax increase or the manner of expending the $20,000,000 fund provided in the Governor's work relief program. Several Republicans insisted that the plan closely parallels the dole without being termed as such.

The Governor yesterday signed the Hofstadter immunity bills. At the same time Republicans launched a counter move to the Governor's proposal for an up-state investigation in Republican municipalities. Assemblyman William L. Marcy of Buffalo, declared that any up-state investigation should include Democratic as well as Republican counties, citing alleged instances of official mismanagement in Albany, Troy and Utica.

Senator George R. Fearon, Republican Senate leader, subsequently indicated the party would adopt this view, holding that, if there is to be an up-state inquiry, it should be sweeping and not confined to any particular locality. Mr. Marcy introduced a bill appropriating $500,000, as compared with the $150,000 appropriation in the Democratic upstate investigation bill.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.)

Programs Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)
5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 Danceonians, Will Dodge, director.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 Edisonians, Will Dodge, director.
7:00 NBC, Lee Morse, crooner.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dean Archer.
7:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:00 NBC, Joseph Koestner's Orchestra; Hilda Burke, soprano.
8:30 Chevrolet Chronicles: recorded.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Concert Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
9:30 NBC, Club Valspar; William Wirges' Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Dance Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 NBC, Dedication of station WFBR, Baltimore.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)
5:00 p. m.—NBC, Maze of Melody.
5:28 Scores; musicale.
6:00 Time; weather; musicale.
6:09 Sport review; temperature.
6:15 McEnelly's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
7:45 NBC, Carlo Le Mar.
8:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Louis White, organist.
9:00 Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion, West Roxbury.
9:30 NBC, Domino Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Cuckoo.
10:30 NBC, Clara, Lu and Em.
10:45 Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Bradford orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)
5:00 p. m.—Ted and His Greater Gang.
5:30 Merry-go-round; Saturday Nighters.
6:00 Edward Jordan, request program.
6:15 Variety review.
6:45 "Sweethearts in Song."
7:00 Baseball; news.
7:15 "In an Old Antique Shop."
7:30 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Arthur Pryor's Band.
8:15 CBS, Henry Burbig; orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:45 CBS, Gloom Chasers; comedy act.
9:00 CBS, The Boswell Sisters.
9:15 CBS, Steelcote Harmonizers; vocal duo; "Crooning Colonels" Orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat: "Red Rube's Last Raid."
11:00 "Country Club Happy Days."
11:15 Time; baseball; news; weather.
11:30 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)
5:30 p. m.—Fishermen's program.
5:45 Frank Broughton, tenor.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Evening Musicale.
7:15 "Cathedral Echoes."
7:30 Variety program, Cy and Nancy.
7:45 "Etchings in Music."
8:15 "Songs We Love to Hear."
8:45 Time.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)
5:15 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:45 CBS, The Madison Singers.
6:00 CBS, Anthony Trini's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball; news.
6:45 CBS, Bird and Vash.
7:00 CBS, St. Moritz Orchestra.
7:45 Variety Three.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Lawrence Jenkins, tenor; Alice Sweeney, pianist.
8:30 Frank Ross, tenor; Ben Macomber, pianist.
8:45 Marie Timmons, soprano; Marie Rosenthal, pianist.
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
10:00 Aristocrats of Rhythm.
10:30 News; "Melody Mirror"; time.
11:00 CBS, Bert Lown and his orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Will Osborne and his orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 30

WEEI, Boston (590kc-303m)
10:38 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
1:00 NBC, Cleveland Pop Concert Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Carveth Wells.
2:15 NBC, The Caribbeans.
2:30 NBC, Artists Service Program; Lou Abelardo, tenor; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Southern Negro sketch.
3:30 NBC, Werner Janssen concert, broadcast from Berlin.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan Gems; "Yeomen of the Guard."
7:00 NBC, Russian Singers, Basil Kibalchich, director.
7:27 Announcements; garden talks; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
9:15 NBC, "Through the Opera Glass."
10:15 NBC, "Best Sellers." Ted Weems's Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; time; announcement.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)
1:00 p. m.—Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
1:30 Hour for Religious Liberals.
2:00 NBC, "Melodic Interlude."
2:30 NBC, Lee Sims, piano; Ilo Bailey, soprano; orchestra.
3:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
4:00 NBC, Ravinia Opera Concert.
4:45 "Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony."
5:00 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
6:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
6:15 NBC, Microphonians Orchestra.
6:30 NBC, Edward J. Lord, organist.
6:45 Penta Tango Troubadors.
7:00 Studio musical program.
7:15 "Song Pictures."
7:30 "Candlelight Musicale."
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Evensong.
8:30 WBZA Players.
9:00 NBC, Heel Hugger Harmonies; quartet.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, Ponce Sisters.
10:30 NBC, Symphony Orchestra, direction Adolphe Dumont.
11:00 Time; weather; review; temperature.
11:15 Harry H. Folsey, organist; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)
8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Modern Brevities."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist; George Beuchler, baritone.
2:30 CBS, Gypsy Trail Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 CBS, Program from Braves Field.
5:00 CBS, High goal polo match.
6:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
6:30 CBS, Howard Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
7:30 CBS, Daddy and Rollo.
7:45 "Reminiscences of Victor Herbert."
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Kate Smith's Swanee Music.
8:30 CBS, Parenti's Singing Saxophones.
8:45 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
9:00 CBS, Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 CBS, Lewisohn Stadium Concert, Albert Coates, conductor.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Continental String Quartet.
11:30 CBS, Red Nichols' Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Jack Miles's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)
10:00 a. m.—Organ tones.
10:30 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
12:00 CBS, The Voice of St. Louis; soloists; orchestra.
12:30 CBS, Talk by William Blackwood: "Some Scotsmen I Know," from London.
12:45 CBS, The French Trio.
1:00 CBS, Rhythmic Melodies.
1:30 CBS, Columbia Little Symphony; Julia Mahoney, soprano.
2:00 The Bronchos.
2:30 Organ recital.
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour: soloists; choir.
5:00 Musical program.
6:30 Time and news.
6:45 Savino Pizzi, tenor; Malcolm Mananti, pianist.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 News.

Monday's Features

WEEI
8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 Noon—NBC, Lanny Ross, tenor.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and muiscal.

WBZ
8:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC
6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—Doubleheader: Braves - New York. Reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB
7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

LOCK FIRM CUTS WAGES

TERRYVILLE, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP) —The Eagle Lock Company, employing more than 2000 persons, today posted notices of a 20 per cent reduction in wages to employees working on the hourly basis, and a 22 per cent reduction to employees on piece work. The new wage schedule becomes effective Sept .1.

WAGES CUT IN CARPET PLANT

WEST WARREN, Mass., Aug. 29 (AP) — Officials of the Ohio Carpet Company plant announced yesterday a 15 per cent wage cut for all employees would go into effect Monday. The cut affects about 150 workers. The plant is running short time at present.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Evelyn I. Steele.
Miss Ruby Morris, Milwaukee, Wis.
Miss Marjorie Hathaway, Fall River, Mass.
Mrs. Ernestine W. Ensworth, New York Mills, N. Y.
Arthur L. Ensworth, New York Mills, N. Y.
Miss Violet S. Eckstrom, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Andreta Stevens, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Barbara D. Wilson, East Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Jessie D. Wilson, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Grace B. Curtis, Curtis, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna N. Bekins, Omaha, Neb.
Shourd C. Bekins, Omaha, Neb.
George R. Harvey, Manila, P. I.
Mrs. Ray Virginia Harvey, Manila, P. I.
Charles C. Harvey, San Francisco, Calif.
Flora N. Harvey, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. Sarah B. Smith, Atlantic City, N. J.
A. I. Smith, New Haven, Conn.
George W. Perry, Camden, N. J.
Mrs. Emma B. Perry, Camden, N. J.
Miss Mary A. Cramer, Washington, D. C.
Miss Bertha L. Dana, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Evelyn R. Glanville, New York, N. Y.
Miss Elsie Brockhaus, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Miss Margaret W. Schaller, Philadelphia, Penna.
Miss Emma Paterson, Millville, N. J.
Mrs. Ida George, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Helen H. Bixby, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Alice I. Dake, Kenmore, N. Y.
Mrs. Aldwyth Bond-Nelson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Phyllis Prior, Somerville, Mass.
Nancy Chase, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary A. Reed, Auburn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. H. Frazier, Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. H. Frazier, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. W. F. Harris, Lexington, N. C.
Mrs. R. N. Niehouse, Carbondale, Penna.
Mrs. Martha K. Walker, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Emma R. Brenizer, Philadelphia, Penna.
Harvey Brenizer, Philadelphia, Penna.
Lucy F. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Virginia Reynolds, Gloucester, Mass.
Marjorie Mervine, Palmyra, N. J.
Phyllis Reynolds, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. Marion S. Walen, Gloucester, Mass.
Persis F. Rogers, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Shirley C. Norwood, Gloucester, Mass.
Manjon L. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. G. H. Pletke, Winona, Minn.
George H. Pletke, Winona, Minn.
G. W. Longley, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel H. Young, Lake City, Minn.
Sarah N. Dryer, Birmingham, Ala.
James Alfred Sargent, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Katherine S. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Penna.
John Thomas, Pittsburgh, Penna.
Zella Buckingham, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. D. D. Johnson, East St. Louis, Ill.
D. D. Johnson, East St. Louis, Ill.
Miss Dorothy Smith, East St. Louis, Ill.
Miss Gertrude L. Coursen, Scranton, Penna.
Mrs. Benn C. Budd, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Benn C. Budd, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Audrey Neita Budd, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Frances Ettinge, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mary A. Haddow, Youngstown, Ohio.
Sallie B. Tannahill, New York, N. Y.
Miss Florence H. Thompson, Youngstown, Ohio.

WINNIPEG RESCINDS TEXTBOOK PAYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man. — Winnipeg school board has rescinded its decision to charge students for textbooks in grades seven and eight. The order has been laid over for four months, which means that, for the ensuing school year at least, textbooks will be issued free of charge.

Another order of the board, fixing a fee of $100 a year for students in the twelfth grade, still stands, however. Closely following this order of the Winnipeg educational authorities, the town of Stonewall, near Winnipeg, decided to abolish tuition fees for the twelfth grade in its collegiate institute.

MAGAZINE TAX CHANGE DEPLORED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Change of policy on the part of the Canadian Government with regard to the duty to be charged on United States magazines sold in the Dominion is unsatisfactory to the newsdealers of the country. The new tax is not large enough to be prohibitory or to produce any great revenue to the Government, it is claimed.

The Government originally proposed to levy a duty of 15 cents per pound on magazines from the United States, but revised this plan so that the duty would be based on the advertising contained in the publications. The new tax ranges from 2 to 5 cents on publications containing 30 per cent or more of advertising. The newsdealers claim that because of the varying percentages of advertising it will be impossible to standardize prices.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy with occasional showers tonight; Sunday, partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; moderate southerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy with showers tonight and probably over east portion Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slightly cooler Sunday.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with showers in extreme east portion tonight; Sunday, partly cloudy and cooler in north and west portions.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh south, shifting to southwest winds and mostly overcast weather tonight and Sunday, probably with showers over northern portion Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Aug.29	Max. Aug.28		8 a.m. Aug.29	Max. Aug.28
Atlantic City	74	78	Nantucket	68	80
Bismarck	54	68	New Orleans	76	90
Boston	69	74	New York	70	80
Buffalo	66	76	Norfolk, Va.	74	88
Calgary	44	..	North Platte	44	78
Charleston	80	90	Philadelphia	74	82
Chicago	56	74	Phoenix, Ariz.	72	..
Cincinnati	62	74	Pittsburgh	64	78
Denver	52	76	Portland, Me.	62	66
Eastport, Me.	58	60	Raleigh	78	90
Hatteras	82	82	St. Louis	62	80
Helena, Mont.	52	80	St. Paul	52	62
Huron, S. D.	54	72	Salt Lake City	62	84
Jacksonville	72	88	San Francisco	56	86
Kansas City	66	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	58	78
Key West	84	88	Seattle	60	80
Los Angeles	74	92	Tampa	76	88
Memphis	64	76	Washington	68	88
Miami, Fla	84	86	Wichita, Kan.	62	82
Montreal	..	..	Williston, N.D.	68	70

High Tides at Boston

Sunday 1:09 a. m., 1:31 p. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 9. 3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:55 p. m.

AIR MEN HELP DEDICATE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 29 (AP)—Air men from throughout the East met in this city today to participate in the dedication of the New Haven Municipal Airport, covering an area of 236 acres, at Morris Cove.

Boston Bootblacks Sing on Job Though Hours Are 6 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Ambitious Lads Find Trade Interesting and Profitable During Summer

Shine, shine, who wants a shine?
My name is Teddy
And I'm always ready
My brushes are new, my blacking is fine,
Hi there, Mister, don't you want a shine?

This Dixieland ditty, or at least part of it, is a popular tune on the lips of 700 boy bootblacks in Boston during these warm summer days. As busy and about as thick as bees around the down town streets and places of amusements, these ambitious little lads earn anywhere from $1 to $3 every day and even more than that when everybody "shines up" on Saturday evening or early Sunday morning.

From 6 a. m. until 8 p. m. the enterprising polishers trudge up and down congested streets and sidewalks toting heavy boxes which serve as their portable shops. If you happened to be having your shoes shined by Joe, one of Boston's typical bootblacks, he would probably tell you that he enjoys his work very much. One might think that 6 a. m. was a pretty early hour to be out looking for somebody's shoes to shine, but Joe will tell you that the early morning is one of the best times for his business.

For instance, there are the office workers who perhaps did not have time to clean their shoes before the morning car; and there are those leaving on early trains or boats, who certainly must have a bright polish before they set out for the day.

Although his hair may be tousled, his face smudged with blacking and his overalls squared with patches, Joe is an earnest and hardworking boy. All the money he earns goes to his mother. His business of shining shoes is a real business and he conducts it like an executive.

Always courteous, never forgetting the "thank-you, sir," when you hand him the small fee for the shine, he is a boy who is learning the value of money and the code of work at a very impressionable time in his life.

As you stand over Joe you remark to yourself how clever he is in handling the cloths and brushes. The paste is slapped on and rubbed at lightning speed. A second "helping" of paste, more fast rubbing, and you begin to see the results of the little bootblack's work. You note that Joe takes pride in giving you the shine and his work is not complete until each shoe sparkles and glows.

A twist of approval from his tousled head, a firm, "all ready, sir, thank you, sir," and he swings his box over a small shoulder and is on his way.

In Boston, a favorite spot for the bootblack boys is around the shipping terminals. Here they watch for the incoming and outgoing steamers, and passengers both leaving and arriving give them considerable business. Outside railroad stations and amusement grounds are also good "stands" for the boys.

Many of them have "special" customers, who get weekly shines. Joe's is an old sea captain. The captain's shoes are large and the toes are high and round, Joe's delight, because it is seldom one finds shoes that will take a polish as well as those the captain wears. When the shine is over the shoes will gleam like the brass rails on the captain's ship. And then there are stories of the sea for Joe. When the kind mariner goes, there is a shiny new quarter in the pocket of Joe's jeans, and that includes a sizable tip.

Boy bootblacks are regulated by the department of licensed minors of the city and each one is required to have a license, obtained through the school which he attends, for a small charge. Before they are granted the permit to shine shoes on the streets, the bootblacks are obliged to learn several rulings which govern their work.

The bootblack's equipment is as efficient as one would expect to find in an elaborate bootblack parlor. He carries a neat wooden box on a strap, in which the "utensils" of a good shine are packed. The box he made for himself with a few small boards. The footrest, brushes and shine articles, he buys, but three "jobs" pays for all that.

Joe goes home at 8 every night. There are six others besides him in his family. They are all interested in Joe and encourage him in his work. Joe is in bed soon after supper, happy because he has helped a little to lighten the burden of his mother and father. As he goes to sleep, Joe thinks of the day just passed and the day to come, and it is not long before his lusty little voice is ringing down the street: "Shine, sir, shine?"

'Shine, Sir?'

JOE, THE BOOTBLACK

War Office Orders New Air Equipment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—The War Department has just approved contracts for new air corps equipment, involving expenditure of $2,571,757 for 71 airplanes and 92 engines, according to announcement yesterday. The contracts were distributed among five manufacturers.

The Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., of Santa Monica, Calif., will supply six observation planes, spare parts and engineering data, at a cost of $159,653, and eight amphibions, with spare parts, at a cost of $199,131. The Douglas company is the designer and sole manufacturer of these planes, which the air corps proposes to subject to service test.

The American Airplane and Engine Corporation, of Farmingdale, N. Y., will furnish four transport airplanes, of which it is the sole manufacturer, for $85,480. The Boeing Airplane Company, of Seattle, Wash., under a contract totalling $696,324, is to construct seven bombardment planes of a new type it has developed.

The Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., under a contract amounting to $704,629, will start production work for the air corps on 46 pursuit planes of the standard type now used by the corps. Ninety-two engines are contracted for so that there will be a spare one for each plane. These engines will be constructed by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, of Paterson, N. J., under a contract amounting to $726,540, which also calls for the delivery of the necessary spare parts.

METAL TRADE AID PLEDGED TO GIFFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29—Mr. A. R. Tulloch, secretary of the western Massachusetts branch, National Metal Trades Association, has written Mr. Walter S. Gifford, chairman of the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief, pledging the coöperation of the association in the committee's work and noting a general increase in business among member firms.

Mr. Tulloch, who has just completed a tour of the manufacturers in this district, reports employers are of the opinion conditions will change for the better by late fall or early winter. Customers are giving every indication they are ready to buy, Mr. Tulloch says.

PHI BETA KAPPA COUNCIL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 29 (AP) —Delegates from over 100 chapters of Phi Beta Kappa Society will gather in Providence from Sept. 9 to 11 for the seventeenth national council of that body. Many college presidents are expected to be among the delegates.

Moose to Meet Next in Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 29—In one of the greatest demonstrations ever staged on the boardwalk, the forty-third annual international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose was brought to a close yesterday when more than 10,000 uniformed members of the order took part in a spectacular parade witnessed by a crowd of more than 150,000 summer and other visitors. The pageant was headed by United States Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, director-general of the order.

The concluding business session was featured by the selection of Cleveland, Ohio, for the 1932 meeting. The fraternal order, through the unanimous adoption of a resolution, also placed itself on record as opposed to the promulgation of "anarchistic and disloyal" doctrines and "to those organizations, individuals and faddists who seek to destroy legal and constituted government."

Much Food Saved By Home Canners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 29—Miss Helen Johnston, state home demonstration agent for the extension service of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, estimates that the number of quarts of food saved through home canning in Alabama this year will go into the millions. Last year home demonstration clubwomen of the State saved approximately 1,000,000 quarts, and these same women are saving much more this year. In addition, rural women not members of clubs, and also urban women, are canning on a large scale.

In promoting this work, county home demonstration agents are coöperating with Red Cross, Community Chest, welfare workers, health units, bankers, chambers of commerce, American Legion, luncheon clubs, and other organizations. Newspapers and merchants are coöperating liberally.

As an emergency act county home demonstration agents are going temporarily into the counties having no home agents and giving assistance in canning fruits, vegetables, and meats.

More than 4,000,000 fruit jars were sold in the city of Birmingham in three weeks after a campaign was inaugurated.

HIDES LEAD BRAZIL'S EXPORTS

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (By U. P.)—Brazil's generally unfavorable export list has an exception in the hide and skin export business of this State, according to an official report just released.

SOCIETY HONORS BIRTHPLACE

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Aug. 29 (AP)—The birthplace of Theta Chi, college fraternity, and its founders were honored today by the delegates to the national convention of the organization. The fraternity was founded 75 years ago in Norwich.

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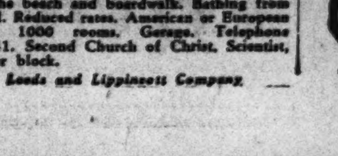

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CHURCHES JOIN IN RADIOCAST OF PROGRAMS

Christian Science Readings to Go on Air in Illinois Each Week Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Ninety-three Christian Science churches and societies of Illinois have united to conduct a brief daily Christian Science radio program.

A contract has been signed with Station WBBM, and radiocasting begins Tuesday, Sept. 1. It will consist of a 15-minute period every week-day mornings, but not Sundays.

The program will open with the reading of the daily religious article in The Christian Science Monitor. Citations will then be read from the Bible, to be followed by corresponding passages from the Christian Science Textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

A hymn from the Christian Science Hymnal, the Tenets of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from the Church Manual or a brief extract from an editorial in the Christian Science Sentinel or The Christian Science Journal will next be read. The period will close with "The Scientific Statement of Being" from Science and Health (page 468) or with the "Daily Prayer" in the Church Manual, p. 41.

The program will be prefaced with the announcement of all Christian Science lectures to be held in Illinois that day.

The time scheduled is from 8:15 to 8:30 a. m. daylight saving time. After Chicago returns to central standard time on Sept. 27, the hour will be changed to 7:45 to 8 a. m.

WBBM, whose frequency is 770 kilocycles and wavelength 389.4 meters, is one of the principal Chicago stations. Its average range is reported to extend from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico and from Ohio to Colorado. The station estimates there are 15,000,000 listeners in its area.

Each morning's program will be in charge of a former Reader of a Christian Science church. Six have been selected, four men and two women, and each will have the same day each week.

While it is unique for a large number of Christian Science churches and societies in a state to act jointly to radiocast, the use of the radio here for religious purposes has developed vigorously. Some 70 hours a week are employed by various denominations, it is said.

One of the Chicago Christian Science churches, Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, has been radiocasting its Sunday morning service for some years, and will continue to do so.

'Old Spanish Days' Return in Santa Barbara

GAY CABALLEROS AND WILD INDIANS MARCH OFF HISTORY'S PAGES

These Pictures of the California City's Fiesta, Now in Progress, Show Two Spanish Dancers (Upper Left); a Stagecoach That Used to Run Between Santa Barbara and Northern California (Upper Right); and (Below) Several Descendants of the Original Spanish Settlers Standing Beside One of Their Treasured Old Oxcarts, Which Carried Them in the Parade Featuring the Fiesta.

Historic Figures of Spanish Days Return for Santa Barbara Fiesta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 29—Several years ago it occurred to a few alert citizens that Santa Barbara offered an ideal setting in which to recall, in play and pageant, the history of the settlement. The suggestion caught on, and "Old Spanish Days" has become an annual event.

The 1931 Fiesta opened Thursday with the Historic Parade, and the climax was reached in the dramatic pgeant, "Romantic California," presented in the Peabody Stadium on three successive evenings.

During these days, three or four blocks of State Street (Estado) have been roped off to represent Santa Barbara as it was 50 years ago, and were reserved for pedestrians, horsemen, and horse-drawn vehicles.

One of the features of the Fiesta is its democracy. Everyone may take part, and thousands do. For days ahead the streets were full of men, women and children, who had exchanged their usual clothes for the Spanish costumes of past days. The girls were gay with full skirts, colorful shawls and mantillas; the men even gayer, in their scarlet sashes and velvet coats. Waitresses in the restaurants and clerks in the stores turned out in bright-hued uniforms.

More than 1000 horses have taken part in the various events. Many are pure-bred, high-spirited animals, and some are the rare dove-colored palominos from neighboring ranches. Silver-mounted saddles and harness from old Spain vied in style and decoration with those turned out in California by artists in leather and metals.

The Historic Parade, in carefully contrasted episodes, unfolded history as no book could show it. A band of Chumash Indians led off, each with spear in hand, and over his shoulder a deerskin. There was Cabrillo, anchoring in Santa Barbara Channel, in 1542. A generation later, Sir Francis Drake sailed past. Then, hastening over centuries, rode forth Gaspar de Portola, to be California's first Spanish governor, Sergeant Ortega, and Father Junipero Serra, as they must have appeared at the ceremonies of the founding of Santa Barbara.

Home life, the care of herds and tilling of fields and orchards were shown by elaborate floats, drawn by slow oxen, and livelier horses, with bands playing between. To this succeeded the American period, with real covered wagons, that had come across the continent, stagecoaches that had given way to railways and motors, the passenger the pioneer mothers of 80 years ago

"Romantic California" put the Spanish period upon the stage. In this, its writer, Mr. Charles Pressly, director of the whole Fiesta, had ingeniously combined dialogue, acting, music and folk dancing with a wedding procession of mounted caballeros and señoritas on the finest of horses, moving gayly across the wide stadium. The pageant presented a story within a story, supposed to be told by an old Spanish Californian, who weaves the tale for a group of listeners of today. As he described the events of the past, there they were on the stage before the audience.

A gathering of the families of the original settlers took place yesterday, called the Ruiz-Botello Pageant and Reception. It was held in the Court House grounds. All Santa Barbara was invited.

Besides the more important features, there were innumerable characteristic side shows and amusements; street dancing and singing, both arranged and impromptu, exhibits of arts and crafts, and many private parties and beach picnics.

BRITISH LOAN TO AID RATE OF EXCHANGE

(Continued from Page 1)

capital, the Conservative elements were not ready to bear the entire burden, but demanded a 10 per cent reduction in employment insurance payments, generally termed "the dole."

Conservative elements in the United States and France supported the position of the conservative elements in England, and with their admittance to the English Government felt that money loaned to the coöperative régime would be in safe hands, even though the details of how the budget would be balanced had not yet been announced.

According to bankers here who are most closely connected with the international situation, the amount of the new credits is so large that there is little likelihood that further assistance will be needed in the near future to assure the stability of sterling exchange. It was said yesterday that $400,000,000 was the highest amount discussed at any time in the negotiations.

Lamont Denies Dictation

In discussing the credits with representatives of the press, Mr. Lamont said that the negotiations were carried on with genuine cordiality both in New York and Paris. Replying to charges that American bankers had "dictated" the conditions for financial reform in England under which the credits would be granted, Mr. Lamont declared that there was no foundation whatever for the report.

The bankers here, he said, relied upon the assurances contained in press reports to the effect that the new National Government intended to advance a policy of financial reform and was certain of a majority in the House of Commons to enact its measures.

The American share of the credit, it was explained, will be operated in a manner similar to the $100,000,000 credit to the British Government, arranged in 1925 by J. P. Morgan & Co. As the British Government draws against the credit, it will turn over to the American bankers short-term British Treasury bills that will have from 60 to 90 days to run. These will be maturing constantly during the term of the credit and can be replaced by new bills so as to keep the amount in use revolving.

The bankers will receive interest only on the amount of the credit put to use and for the period in which it is used only. Although the British Government never found it necessary to use the credit set up in 1925, it is expected that the new facilities will be used at once.

Britain's Credit Needs Likely to Extend Time Of National Government

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—Latest political developments here indicate that Britain's new national government is destined to last longer than was at first anticipated.

The gravity of the financial situation in which the country now finds itself is such that it will involve a prolonged effort on the part of the Government to handle its difficulties, as well as to guarantee that measures taken to counteract the situation are carried out.

It is held here that justification for the present coöperation of parties is that the situation is too difficult and likely to be too unpopular for one party to bear the brunt of it, and whatever scheme the new government introduces is expected to raise fundamental questions on which there will be organized opposition.

Already the Labor Party has taken up such a position under Mr. Arthur Henderson as official leader. But even in the Labor Party the seriousness of the crisis is appreciated, for it is reported here that Mr. Henderson will favor a policy of tariffs as an alternative to stringent economy along certain lines.

This attitude in itself shows the depths which the political situation has sounded for heretofore the labor movement, particularly its leaders, has constantly opposed tariffs. These straws show the way the wind is blowing and it is realized here now that when the general election does come it will be most militant in recent parliamentary experience.

Fundamental party issues will be involved and Mr. Stanley Baldwin already has instructed Conservative candidates in by-elections to "go all out" for seats, especially against Socialists. This declaration he makes despite the fact that he is now serving under a Socialist Prime Minister, and it indicates a political situation so serious that all steps must be taken to enhance the present government's majority in the House of Commons.

In this connection it is likely that the National Government will have a majority of 40 in the Commons—having 320 supporters with an Opposition of 280. The likely policy of this Opposition is causing much speculation in the British press.

It is felt that with so many former Ministers on its front bench, a policy of moderation must inevitably ensue since these Ministers resigned office owing to problems so serious they could not themselves solve them.

Although the Labor Party has issued a manifesto, showing how they would solve the present financial impasse, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a reply issued at Lossiemouth, his native place, says the Labor program is of no assistance in dispelling the present crisis.

It is significant, too, that none of Labor's spokesmen have so far said a bitter word against Mr. MacDonald, although he stands virtually alone today so far as Labor support is concerned.

Meanwhile political observers and commercial interests in Britain are drawing satisfaction from the announcement today that agreement has been reached both in Paris and New York for the extension by American and French banks of additional credits to Britain amounting to £80,000,000.

Interest attaches to the fact that Mr. J. P. Morgan has been in London during these critical days when British economics have been in the most trying position since the World War.

BRAZIL MOTOR TRADE UNITES IN SAO PAULO

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—Despite the economic crisis and a noticeable drop in general business, this city continues to be the focal point for Brazilian automobile sales.

As the near-by port of Santos has not imposed the additional 2 per cent import fee known as the port tax, the greater number of automobiles pass through Santos and thence through this city en route to all parts of the country. Official records show that 75 per cent of all automobiles coming into Brazil are imported through Santos and Sao Paulo.

GANDHI TAKES SIMPLICITY TO ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

ever, is in reality a form of "dhoti," which is a much more capacious dress than is generally supposed.

The "half-clothed fakir"—to use the term which Mr. Winston Churchill coined to disparage Mr. Gandhi's appearance in his recent talks with Lord Irwin, former Viceroy of India—in actuality wears quite a voluminous costume, and his dhoti is generally augmented by an Indian rug or cloak which virtually covers his person.

Wears Covering Cloak

On the numerous occasions on which I have spoken or walked with Mr. Gandhi in India he has always worn his covering cloak, casting aside this mantle only in the seclusion of his dwelling or when the sun-heat made it quite appropriate that he should do so.

So there is every indication that London will be disappointed when the Nationalist leader moves amid the regalities of St. James's Palace, where the conference meets, for the inclemency of an English winter is likely to see him wrapped in his cloak. Of all the delegates, however, he is likely to be the only one who will tread royal halls with sandaled feet.

Mr. Gandhi's stay at Kingsley Hall should prove of immense worth to that institution in focusing attention on a social work that is among the most important carried on in London's slumland. He intends bringing to his London eyrie—his little cell will be on the roof of the institution—something of that simplicity which marks his daily routine in India.

He will observe his customary day of silence—on which day he does most of his thinking, much of his correspondence, and a great deal of his political business. Once a week Mr. Gandhi sets apart a day for complete silence; but much note-passing takes place between him and his associates on that occasion.

Diet of Goat's Milk and Dates

Goat's milk and dates will continue to form his staple dietary, in England as in India, although the officials of Kingsley Hall are faced with the problem of producing a goat, which is not a common domestic animal in England. However, the goat will be forthcoming, according to Miss Muriel Lester, superintendent of the social institute.

In this connection Gandhi will have the assistance of Mira Bai (Miss Madeleine Slade), his English disciple, who supervises his meals. Miss Slade is the daughter of a former English admiral; she accepted Mr. Gandhi's teachings some years ago when living in India.

Miss Slade is returning to England solely in connection with the Mahatma's visit. Recently, she informed me that while she will be keen to be in England again, she is keen principally because she will be abe to serve Mr. Gandhi. She finds no attractions in the country to warrant her return to it permanently, although she will be happy to see her mother again, whom she has not visited for several years.

Mira Bai Compensated

Mira Bai admits that she misses in India some of the modern cultural interests—music and art, for instance, as formerly appreciated by her in England are lost to her in India as a Hindu. But she considers herself amply compensated by the teachings she enjoys as a Gandhi follower; she subjected herself to a rigid discipline to qualify herself for a type of living, which is virtually that of an Indian peasant. In London she will dress as a Gujerati woman.

Forty dates, steeped in warm goat's milk, constitutes Mr. Gandhi's chief means of sustenance per day, and the meals are always prepared by Mira Bai. Each meal is served in a metal pitcher, which, with a spoon, comprises all the "crockery" necessary to serve the Mahatma's wants.

It will be recalled that Mira Bai carried such a meal to the Viceroy's Palace at Delhi during the famous negotiations which resulted in the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and that Mr. Gandhi ate this meal sitting on the floor of the Viceroy's study. Mr. Gandhi has stipulated that unless he eats the evening meal before sundown he must go supperless to bed. It was to prevent his going supperless that Mira Bai conveyed the milk and dates to the viceregal palace.

Travels Exceedingly "Light"

A bare room is all that Mr. Gandhi asks for his stay in London. He will not be troubled with excess baggage! Generally, all his belongings are carried wrapped in a piece of striped dhurrie (hand-woven cloth). On his person he carries a fountain-pen and a watch of a famous brand which sells in the United States for $1.

The watch is suspended from a string around his waist and reclines in the folds of his famous loincloth. Like Gabriel Oak in Hardy's "Far From the Madding Crowd," when Mr. Gandhi produces his watch the action has the appearance of a bucket being drawn from a well.

Although Mr. Gandhi attends the Round Table Conference simply as one delegate among 108 fellow-delegates, he will stand out as one of the important figures of the conclave.

His attendance at the sessions is one of the most significant features of the gathering, and is traceable largely to the pact which he negotiated with Lord Irwin last March, when he accepted the basis of the previous Round Table Conference as a foundation for the participation of the All-India National Congress, of which organization he is a member of the working committee, although virtually its dictator.

Author of 'Pledge To Flag' Passes On

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 29 (AP)—The man who wrote "the Pledge to the Flag" has passed on.

Mr. Francis M. Bellamy was author of the promise of allegiance that thousands of school children and patriotic associations have recited: "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Mr. Bellamy wrote many stories and articles for juvenile publications, but none ever was so widely known as his pledge.

Patriotism was Mr. Bellamy's hobby. He spoke frequently about his pledge to groups of children and patriotic organizations. He often said with a touch of pride that "the Pledge to the Flag" had been repeated more than any other quotation from modern literature.

CLOUDS OBSCURE NEW COMET

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 28 (AP)—Heavy clouds last night obscured the newest comet from the gaze of Philadelphia natural scientists. The comet, discovered Aug. 12 by Mr. Percy M. Ryves, English amateur astronomer, was to have appeared on the western horizon.

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Five members of the faculty and two assistants constitute a free employment bureau for undergraduates and alumni. They obtained employment last year for 228 students on full time and 1134 students on part time with total earnings of $385,613. The service that the employment bureau renders to the students and the business field of greater Boston proves to be immeasurably important.

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NO-COTTON BILL BECOMES LAW IN LOUISIANA

Similar Action by Other Southern States Is Now Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 29—Will King Cotton take a holiday in 1932? That was the big question as Gov. Huey P. Long's no-cotton-planting plan became law in Louisiana shortly after 1 a. m. today. The State Senate, in special session, unanimously adopted the Douglas-Wilkinson bill by a vote of 32 to 0. The House had previously passed the measure 77 to 0.

Louisiana has set the pace for the cotton states. There will not be a single boll grown here in 1932, provided states representing 75 per cent of the country's cotton production enact similar laws by Jan. 15, 1932, according to the official program.

The far-reaching plan is an attempt to cure the ailing cotton market and go far toward lifting the South back to prosperity. Adoption of the cotton holiday is hoped by its backers to send this year's prices skyrocketing from their 6-cent level to possibly as high as 20 cents a pound.

A surplus of 13,000,000 bales at the end of the present cotton year seems inevitable, cotton men say. A normal crop in 1932 would increase this enormously, instead of getting rid of the present surplus, they point out in advocating the "cotton holiday."

Meanwhile, Senator Walter E. George of Georgia and seven senators from cotton-producing states discussed the general cotton situation with Federal Farm Board officials in Washington, though refusing to announce results. Senator George had already suggested to President Hoover and to the board that farmers be paid 12 cents a pound for their cotton, half now and half in October, 1932—provided they grow no cotton next year.

Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina announced he was going to Washington to discuss with Government agencies a relief plan.

Though mass meetings throughout Georgia called upon Gov. Richard B. Russell Jr. to convene the Georgia Legislature in immediate special session to adopt the Long plan, the Governor telegraphed President Hoover yesterday urging a special session of Congress to act upon the cotton crisis and other economic matters.

Texas, Arkansas and South Carolina farmers were engaged in a series of mass meetings urged by their governors to crystallize opinion on the Long proposal. Reports received here seemed highly favorable to the no-cotton proposal.

Texas was already definitely committed to reduced acreage and may be the next State whose Legislature will consider the "cotton holiday." Governor Long announced he would charter an airplane and lay the Louisiana anti-cotton law on the desk of Gov. Ross S. Sterling at Austin, today. Governor Sterling had said he was ready to call a special session in Texas if opinion warranted it.

Mississippi planters awaited reaction to the Long plan after Gov. Theodore Bilbo proposed leaving one-third of the State's cotton unpicked in the fields this year.

World Cotton Talk Asked By Egyptian Government

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Egyptian Government yesterday sounded the call for an international cotton conference while seven southern senators were discussing the domestic low-price problem with the Farm Board.

The Minister from Egypt transmitted to the State Department a formal note from his Government suggesting a world meeting or the appointment of an international cotton committee.

Boston Art Notes

Schervée Studios

Three etchers are represented in a new exhibition at the Schervée Studios, 665 Boylston Street. In the great differences between their manner and treatment, we can see the variations in the art of etching. Frank Benson, known to most people as depictor of fowl, is discovered here to be an artist of more ranging interest. Mr. Armour has taken the pains to find some early Benson subjects in which fishermen or the open country are treated without being subordinated to swooping or soaring birds.

"Two Black Ducks," the latest of Benson prints, nevertheless holds first place. It attests his delicate perception of the movement of the ducks in relation to the sky and the marshes. In all his prints Mr. Benson exhibits an enthusiasm which is tempered with good taste. His line is spare, well placed, significant. His occasional trailing of ink may appeal to some, but to us others it seems that he could achieve the same dark effects with the pure etched line.

Edmund S. Blampied illustrates life on the Channel Islands as seen by a sardonic gentleman who has his moments of sentimentality. His prints are the dry-point variety. From the deep, soft black line, he evokes a remarkable atmosphere. There is delicacy, extreme sensitiveness in his line, which at times is so fine that it loses its lineal character entirely. His fisherman subjects and homely imagery of everyday life are more akin to French draughtsmen than to English. An etching entitled "A Jersey Shore," in which horses are seen standing about waiting to drag a wagonload of seaweed, is one of the finest prints made by contemporary craftsmen.

The third exhibitor, Arthur Briscoe, etches subjects of maritime life because that is the life he knows best. His pictures tell of the hardships and complications of the life of seamen. One sees the men busy mending sails, calking, fixing the rigging, manning the boats in a storm. There is great vigor in the designs, and a conviction in detail which comes only with genuine knowledge of one's subject.

Fogg Museum

Prints make up most of the summer shows. At the Fogg Museum there hangs a group from the museum collection itself of masterpieces of etching, engraving, and lithography. The Fogg Museum is rich in prints and a choice may be made which illustrates the whole history of this art. Here one sees good impressions of Pollaiuolo's "Battle of the Nudes," of the Rembrandt "Hundred Guilder" print of Dürer's "Melancholia." There are examples of Mantegna, Lucas van Leyden, Schongauer, Goya, Millet, Lepère, Whistler. Going through the gallery is like reading the Oxford Book of Verse. The selection is very choice indeed.

Connick Water Colors

For the next two weeks there will be shown at the studio of Charles Connick at 9 Harcourt Place, off St. Botolph Street, water colors made by Mr. Connick during a holiday abroad. Mr. Connick, whose profession is making stained glass windows, carries his color interest with him wherever he goes. In several European countries he found time to depict scenes of the outdoors in terms of an abundance of dabs of pure color. In the ensemble his aquarelles have a freshness and exhilarating quality, a clarity and exuberance. Mr. Connick does not paint in terms of stained glass, as one would expect. These are real water colors.

D. A.

WEEK'S BOND OFFERINGS

New bond offerings during the week ended Aug. 28 totaled $8,150,000, compared with $8,446,000 during the previous week and $67,907,000 in the corresponding period of 1930.

Pacific Northwest Indians Prosper And Are Contented Through Income On Timber

Klamaths, Modocs and Piutes Asserted to Number Among the Most Intelligent and Best Cared For of All Tribes—Droving, Their Natural Bent

AMERICAN INDIAN SERIES—*Twelfth of 15 Articles*

By COURTLAND HOLDOM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH AGENCY, Ore.—The dim barrenness of the reservation superintendent's anteroom is brightened by the laughter of Klamath, Modoc and Piute Indians. Jim Feather is shadow-boxing against the wall which bars him from the superintendent's desk. "That's for you, Blair!" he exclaims with a chuckle as he thuds his fist against the plaster.

"What's the matter—haven't you got your cattle yet?" inquires the sharp-featured little Indian lawyer who sits on the room's long but solitary bench. Beside him an ample squaw in a mussed cotton house dress, a modish and beret-topped young Indian girl and an age-defying ancient of the reservation look up expectantly.

Jim struts before them, kicking out his long legs in boots and blue jeans after the stiff manner of the cowboy, his hands thrust deeply into his pockets. He smiles half tolerantly half sheepishly.

"Naw," he replies,"I can't get it fixed up. I came to see Blair about it yesterday, but he wouldn't even speak to me. And I can't get Joe to sign my paper. He's still in jail, and I don't know how long he'll stay there."

Jim's narration is cut short by an opening door, which admits him into the superintendent's presence. That gentleman is one of the new school of agents who are gradually filling up the ranks of Indian administration—Mr. C. M. Blair, long experienced in educational affairs among the tribes. His sympathetic attitude is not lost upon the boyish Jim, who pulls off his wide-brimmed hat in respectful anticipation.

Why Jim Was Cut

"I want to tell you why I wouldn't speak to you when you came in yesterday, Jim," the superintendent says. "It was because you were under the influence of liquor. I don't want you to come around again in that condition—I don't want you to be in that condition at all. Do you understand?"

Jim grunts and studies the tips of his squeaky boots. The superintendent continues:

"I want to help you get those cattle you have been wanting, Jim. I have an idea if you have them you will be a lot happier as well as a lot busier. I think they'll help you forget about whisky, don't you?"

"Yes, sir," says Jim, turning his hat self-consciously round and round in his hands. "Yes, sir, I believe they will."

"There's no doubt about it," Mr. Blair remarks when details have been arranged and Jim has gone. "Jim's cows will keep him away from liquor. He's a good boy, but he hasn't had anything to do. And you know the saying about idle hands."

The trouble is, there are a lot of Jim Feathers on the Klamath Reservation who haven't cows, and there is mischief aplenty for their idle hands. For the Indians of this reservation are, as their superintendent explains it, almost "cursed with wealth."

The 1,500,000 acres belonging to the Klamath group is one of the most vaulable pieces of Indian land in the United States. Only the Osage Indians with their Oklahoma oil wells are reputed more wealthy. Here wealth lies in timber: a great stand of western yellow pine, said by more than one experienced lumberman to be among the finest in the country. These tall and broad forest giants, with their oddly mottled trunks, are carefully cut under the supervision of agency foresters, and a consistent reforestration program has made the yield perpetual.

Timber Pays Dividends

There are some 1200 Indians on the Klamath Reservation, and so great has been the return for the timber cut that a few years ago a "dividend" of $700 was declared for every Indian, man, woman or child, on the tribal roll. Last year this per capita payment was $550, and this year, due to a depressed lumber market, it will be somewhat smaller.

But this unearned income, which is in reality a payment out of capital, since the second growth pine will not be so valuable as the great trees now being cut, does not always operate for the unqualified benefit of the Indians. Mr. Blair has no hesitancy in voicing his doubts of its wisdom.

"These payments are just about big enough," he says, "to make it possible for most of our Indians to 'get by' year after year without doing anything at all. They are no different, temperamentally, physically or in any other way, from white men, and just like white men they lack energy and initiative when an unearned income is assured.

"As a matter of fact," he continued, "I have never seen a more intelligent or progressive group of Indians than we have here at Klamath. It is the only reservation upon which I have worked where an interpreter is not necessary, because every Indian has a sufficient working knowledge of English to enable us to deal with him easily. But the problem is to give them something constructive to do."

Until that constructive work can be obtained, Mr. Blair has on his hands a law enforcement program of considerable magnitude. The cutting of Indian timber has brought a rough and ready group of white men into a number of little towns both on the reservation and near by, and their influence upon the Indians has been far from good. It is most difficult to keep liquor away from the Indians; the drunkenness among them frequently leads to difficulties of a more serious nature.

Future Well Mapped

In common with virtually every other reservation from Canada to Mexico in the three Pacific coast states, this problem of integrating the Indian into the economic life of the larger community is the chief concern of Klamath Agency. But unlike some other reservations, the avenue down which this integration can be logically secured is well mapped. For, aside from harvesting the timber crop, there is one purpose and one only to which the lands of Klamath Reservation are admirably suited. That purpose is the raising of cattle.

Bordering the reservation on the west along the lower half of its extent lies beautiful Klamath Lake, its deep blue surface dotted with great white pelicans. Across the lake rise the majestic Cascade Mountains, while behind it rise the hills of the reservation itself.

It is the power derived from a drop at the south end of this lake, where it empties into the Klamath River, which has made possible the many lumber mills forming the nucleus of Klamath Falls. And around the margin of the lake, especially that portion which lies within the reservation, are to be found the richest of bottom lands, ideal for the raising of hay.

Hay, moreover, is virtually the only crop which may be raised successfully in the vicinity. Even a small garden patch is fraught with difficulties, for the 4000-foot altitude of the reservation brings frost in all but three months of the year.

In the mountain meadows and among the pine forests of the reservation there is an ideal summer range for cattle. The hay raised in the bottom lands, stored for winter, gives forage during the cold months. So cattle raising is the logical pursuit of the vicinity.

"It is fortunate," Mr. Blair remarks, "that these Indians are apparently natural cattle raisers. It is the one thing they enjoy most. Virtually every one of them owns horses and rides well."

As rapidly as possible, therefore, the Indians are being encouraged to buy cattle with their timber money, as in the case of Jim Feather. The agency is frequently in a position to give such encouragement with considerable force, for not all the money given for timber is paid to the Indians direct. All minors, for instance, are required to bank their incomes with the agency office, and such money is lent out to parents for educational purposes only, or piled up until the child becomes of age, when he or she is advised carefully in its wise expenditure.

The cattle of white men is run on the range of the reservation at the present time to some extent, since the Indians do not own sufficient cattle to utilize more than a fraction of the possibilities. But whenever an Indian is ready to use land which has been leased out, he is given preference to outside claims upon it.

Nor is careful guardianship of the Indians' rights under the newer administrators of Indian affairs limited to Klamath. One is happy to come unexpectedly upon instances of it in many places. Take, for example, the Yakima Indian Reservation.

In the lease office of the agency headquarters at Toppenish, Wash., a white farmer is talking with the leasing agent. One gathers he has requested a renewal of his lease on some particular allotment.

"I'm sorry, but the Indian who owns this land wants to farm it himself," the leasing agent is saying.

"Yes, but I've farmed that piece for a long time, and I'd sort of like to keep it," the farmer replies.

"It's too bad, but I can't let you stay. Whenever we can get an Indian to farm his own land we want nothing to stand in his way. But I'll keep you in mind, and try to pick out another likely spot for you. Suppose you come around a little later on?"

Well may the leasing agent be delighted that an Indian wants to farm his own land, for among the more than 2000 Indians living on the Yakima reservation, only about 175 are farming upward of 700 acres. The reservation, lying to a considerable extent within the fertile Yakima Valley, is listed at 1,224,432 acres, but through patents and sales has actually been reduced to 1,110,590 acres. The balance of the agricultural land is leased to white farmers, and the Indians live on the rental, which fluctuates from 10 cents an acre annually for grazing land, up to more than $10 an acre yearly for the best irrigated land.

As a result of this leasing arrangement, there are more white men than Indians on the reservation. There are, in fact, about six whites to each Indian, and this surplus gives rise, in turn, to one of the most difficult problems in the relations of the reservation to the State of Washington. It concerns the attendance of reservation children at the public schools.

The agency pays a tuition for Indian children, to make up for the fact that Indian land is free from taxation, which supports the public schools. But white children of farmers on Indian leased land, who pay nothing toward the upkeep of the schools but the slight sums realized as taxation on personal property, claim the rights of all white citizens' children the country over, and attend school without the payment of tuition.

Problem of Allotment

The superintendent of the reservation, Mr. C. R. Whitlock, is another educator of long experieuce among the Indians. One of the principal problems with which he is dealing just now concerns the allotting of lands to individual Indians, and its eventual patenting to them in fee simple.

Trust periods under which the Government has held alloted land for Yakima Indians are expiring between the present year and 1940, and the Indians have discussed at great length what should be done on the interests of their holdings.

After a long conference with Mr. Whitlock they requested that they be granted a blanket extension on all trust patents, arguing that if they were to own the land outright they would be too sorely tempted to sell it in order to buy motorcars and other unnecessary luxuries, or that in default of taxes over a period of years they would lose their holdings. At all events, they felt that under present economic conditions they would prefer to continue a little closer supervision from a paternalistic Government.

Mr. Whitlock is of the opinion that it is best for the Indians to be brought gradually but none the less decisively into an independent economic status. The indefinite continuation of paternalism, he feels, cannot be of real benefit to them. So he is recommending that the land of certain Indians be held in trust by the Government longer than would be required, and in other cases, where the Indian involved has advanced in education and shown initiative and ability, he is recommending that his land be given to him without further delay.

The Indians of 14 tribes make up the Yakima Nation. Their life is still to a considerable extent nomadic, and they are as happy a group of Indians as can be found on the Pacific coast. Aside from the relatively few who are farming their own land, and consequently remain on the reservation the year round, the majority of the Yakima Indians leave in April to catch salmon in the Columbia River, where they have special fishing privileges.

Winter on Reservation

They dry and smoke as many fish as they need for winter supplies, and then fish for sale to commercial canneries. Indians have been known to catch as much as $60 worth of salmon in a few hours' fishing and one Indian is reputed to have earned $10,000 during a season on the river. The majority, however, come away with little ready cash.

When the salmon run ends in June the Yakimas go into the hills to gather edible roots. They then pick berries on the farms and ranches of the vicinity, and when a little later the wild berries ripen in the mountains they gather them, mostly huckleberries, in large quantities, both for their own consumption and for sale. The fall salmon run calls them back to the Columbia, and it is only winter which sees them definitely at home on the reservation.

It is in such ways that the Yakimas make their living. The popular belief that they are a wealthy tribe is considerably overdrawn, Mr. Whitlock believes. He gives these figures: Only 34 Yakimas have annual incomes of more than $1000; 16 receive between that sum and $900; 17 grade down to $800; 30 to $700; 36 to $600; 58 to $500; 90 to $400; 108 to $300; 146 to $200; 193 to $100. The number receiving less than $100 a year is 1406, while in the case of 782 Yakimas there is no record of their having any income whatsoever.

Nevertheless, Mr. Whitlock believes, the Yakimas are gradually but surely achieving economic independence.

Indians of Northwest Portray Past History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—Gathered together for possibly the last time, the Wenatchee tribe of Northwest Indians played host to hundreds of tribesmen near here recently at a powwow and pageant depicting all the important historical points in the development of the Pacific Northwest since the coming of the white man.

Summoned by Chief John Harmelt, Indians from all over the Northwest headed for Cashmere, where the powwow took place, days before the event was scheduled to start. They came on foot and on horseback, in buggies and in automobiles. A few arrived on the train. From distant points came large touring cars filled beyond capacity with braves and their families. Aged warriors came with young braves who are high school graduates, and mothers carried on their backs papooses who will know the customs of their grandparents only as a legend.

While the pow-wow was primarily planned to summon the remaining 250 members of the Wenatchee tribe to consider methods of obtaining from the Federal Government money which they maintain was wrongly paid the Yakima tribe for land purchased from the Wenatchees in accordance with a treaty signed by Territorial Governor Stevens in 1855, arrangements later were made to invite members of other tribes throughout the Northwest and supplement the business angle with a celebration.

Accordingly, an Indian pageant was written and presented each night during the three-day powwow. It had for its setting a semicircle of tepees in the foothills of the eastern slopes of the Cascades. Opening with the arrival of Governor Stevens and his soldiers, it dramatized the highlights in Northwest Indian history.

University of California Teaches Indian Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—In keeping with recent movements to understand the culture, and to better the economic condition of the Indian in this country, a course, "Indians of California," is being given here by the University of California extension division.

The first in the series of lectures was given by Mr. Edward W. Gifford, curator of the university's museum of anthropology. He declared that California had a number of Indian civilizations instead of one uniform culture, and that it was the purpose of the course to study and compare them.

ARCHITECTS NAMED FOR POST OFFICES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Mr. John P. Thomas of Portland, Maine, yesterday was selected by Secretary Andrew W. Mellon for architectural services in connection with the construction of the new post office building at Sanford, Maine.

At the same time the Secretary announced selection of Edward E. Hoyt and associates and Ripley and LeBoutillier, associate architects of Boston, for architectural services in connection with the construction of the new post office at Lynn, Mass.

Hop in Giant Flying Boat, DO-X, Like Pleasure Yacht Excursion

(Continued from Page 1)

rations. The seats, arranged crosswise in rows of two so that the passengers face each other, are upholstered with cushions covered with a heavy shiny material, with a finish somewhat like mohair, and striped in dull shades of green, buff and pale salmon pink. The walls are covered with buff colored silk and the ceiling with white fabric. A narrow aisle runs lengthwise through the boat, with the seats ranged on both sides, each seat accommodating three persons comfortably. Three large portholes to each pair of seats are neatly curtained in dark green material parted in the middle and looped to each side.

A second boat load of passengers having boarded the craft, half-a-dozen khaki-clad mechanics climbed out on the broad wing to warm up the motors for the flight to North Beach where the DO-X will stay during its visit here. Three mechanics went to each end of the row of motors and started their work simultaneously. Two attached a cranking handle to the forward motor of the end pair and swung it around vigorously several times until the propeller began to turn swiftly; then they detached the handle and started to crank the one behind it.

In a few minutes several motors were working and the airplane, released from its anchor, began to cut through the dull green water, sending a shower of white spray back over the stub wing. Large and small boats crowded with sight-seers which had been circling the DO-X while it rocked at anchor on the bay, cleared out of the way. The flying boat sped across the water toward the New Jersey shore, then swung around to take off in the wind.

The motors roared more noisily as the propellers spun faster and faster and the flying boat tore across the bay. White spray was still showering back from the keel, but its quantity was lessening. Then quite suddenly the DO-X was flying clear above an unruffled expanse of green water—it had taken off in about 15 minutes after the work of warming up the first motor was started.

Slowly and easily it gained altitude, and without any steep bank it swung low over south Brooklyn and headed for the Erie Basin and the East River. So steadily it flew and so strong and reliable it seemed that many of the passengers were hardly aware they were in the air. It might have been an optical illusion that Brooklyn Bridge and the towers of Manhattan were unrolling spectacularly beneath them as the huge craft hugged the west shore of the East River and headed for Flushing Bay.

Midtown and uptown Manhattan swept by in a few minutes, then nosing across to the eastern shore the DO-X circled the Curtiss Airport at North Beach, Queens, and made a wide swing back to the west over the Bronx, circling toward the bay again. Just then it was making 125 miles an hour.

As it neared the water again it began to drop and as easily and quickly as though it were no heavier than thistledown it came down to the surface of the water. Just the least bump—like that which a surface car makes when there is a small worn piece in the track—apprised the passengers that they were down on the water again.

PERRY AGAIN TO HEAD STATE WALTON CLUB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 29—Mr. Clay Perry, author and former newspaperman, was reëlected president of the State Izaak Walton League last night at Wi[illegible] Acres Sanctuary, a tract develop[illegible] the Pittsfield chapter.

It was decided to hold t[illegible] state convention in [illegible] Among the speakers w[illegible] mond J. Kenney, di[illegible] division of fisheries a[illegible] M. K. Record, general [illegible] the Isaak Walton Le[illegible] ica, and Mr. Thomas [illegible] Saratoga Springs, N[illegible] tionist and tree p[illegible] membership is 2500.

TRUCK BA[illegible]NED IN MA[illegible]SETTS

Special to The C[illegible]cience Monitor

SPRINGF[illegible] Mass., Aug. 29—Meeting [illegible] the municipal transp[illegible]n board and the rules of the r[illegible] committee have decided upon a [illegible] of prohibitive and restrictive ordinanaces controlling trucking routes in this city. Two ordinances will be introduced at the next session of the city council, requesting a ban on all trucks in two of the city's better residential streets. The policy will be to route heavy trucks through main arteries built and designed for such traffic, preserving the quiet and security of residential streets now often used by trucks as short cuts.

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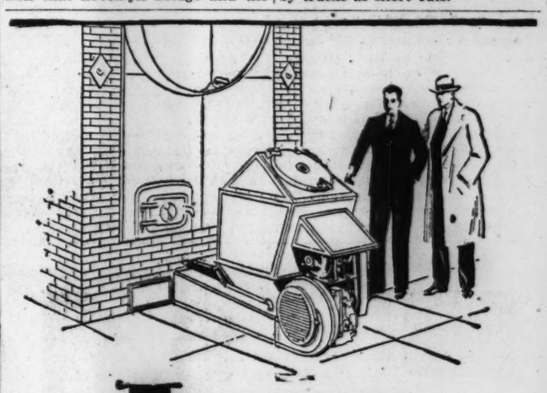

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CHICAGO POLICE FARE WELL AT HANDS OF JURY

Fails to Find Evidence of Wholesale Graft, but Does Uncover Leaks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—Imputations of graft in the Chicago police department have been much exaggerated, according to a special grand jury which has been investigating the police department for the past eight months. Graft exists, it is granted, but on the whole the department is applauded as second to no metropolitan police force.

The grand jury found a small percentage of police captains who "showed huge bank clearings out of all proportion to their salaries, and when questioned concerning the source thereof gave explanations so ridiculous and childish that no amount of credulity on the part of the grand jury would permit belief."

However, the jurors found no way of prosecuting these officials and had to content themselves with the recommendation that the evidence be kept on hand in case some future investigation might be undertaken. Something more than isolated graft exists, the grand jury indicated, but it reported that, despite energetic activity, it has been impossible to put its finger on evidence sufficient to convict any members of the police department.

In this respect the police were whitewashed by making prohibition the scapegoat. Graft existed before national prohibition, the jurors' report granted, but as they saw it, such corruption had previously been "confined to sporadic instances."

The police were praised for the introduction of such recent innovations as the vagrancy bureau, the radio division, the bureau of criminal information and statistics, and for the plan to institute a "police college."

"We are firmly of the opinion that the police department as a whole is making a continuous effort to improve conditions," commented the jurors, adding that they thought their own work had helped to raise standards.

Further impanelings of special grand juries was recommended against except "in cases of dire emergency." The police special grand jury noted that its investigation had been so well advertised in advance as to give the largest opportunity for any guilty to cover up.

It advised that the "entire personnel of the so-called bad districts of Chicago be periodically shifted." Such a practice, it explained, would diminish the chief reason for graft and promote better police work. More police were asked for the city, and it was suggested that the force might possibly be doubled.

The work of the police was meanwhile kept afresh in the public eye by police guards being placed at independent movie theaters, following the bombing of three picture houses early yesterday morning. Some 100 picture shows are engaged in a struggle with the motion picture operators' union over wether it is necessary to employ two operators in each house.

Federal Prisoners Read More Books Than Patrons of Public Libraries

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29—Federal prisoners read as many books in a month as the average person depending on public libraries reads in a year, according to the records of the enlarged library service of the Bureau of Prisons.

The increase in circulation is attributed to better library service given in the last two years. Up until that time, prisoners had charge of the libraries and reading material was obtained from donations, and from literature left over from war camps and soldiers' recreation halls.

Since that time several librarians have been stationed in the penal institutions at Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Chillicothe, Ohio; the women's prison at Alderson, W. Va. Another is soon to be appointed to serve at the Leavenworth annex. During the last seven months book circulation at the Atlanta penitentiary increased 67 per cent, and the circulation at Chillicothe 103 per cent.

The bureau has encouraged the purchase of non-fiction by prison libraries. Numerous magazines are also taken, and various post offices of the country send to the prisons all their "non-deliverable" perodicals. Lurid crime stories, racketeer tales, and the "dime novel" type of fiction are kept from the prisoners. As a whole, however, very little reading material is withheld from them by the censor. Adventure stories are in greatest demand in the prison libraries, it is found, but a surprising amount of non-fiction is asked for. Literature dealing with letter writing and correct English, and stories of successful careers are widely read.

MEXICO PASSES LAW BENEFITING LABOR

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Mexican revolutionary movement, which began with the overthrow of Señor Porfirio Diaz in 1910, achieved one of its long sought goals yesterday when the national Labor Day, establishing rights of the working class became effective. Enactment of such a law has been the aim of every Government since the Diaz régime. The law recognizes the right to strike and allows the strikers to close the place of business affected until the issue is settled.

Jobs Put First by Labor In American Relief Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. Like the saloon, the speakeasy is becoming allied with criminal elements to such an extent that it is arousing public sentiment against itself."

Only One Substitute

Nothing can substitute for a workman's job, except another job, Mr. Williams said in his appeal for industrial leadership to arouse itself. Current tendencies of management to accept unemployment as inevitable, and to drop back upon palliatives where cure is needed, can never satisfy labor's demand, he warned.

"In my opinion," he continued, "business management, while it should not neglect to stagger employment or take other measures of immediate relief, ought to devote its greatest effort toward developing new means to coax idle dollars out of hiding.

"Money is plentiful, commodities are plentiful, labor is eager to work, yet must go hungry because there is too much food. It is this situation which rankles workmen. If we lacked resources as a nation, they say, there might be some excuse for poverty. They look to business management to adjust industrial and financial operations so that exchange of money for goods or goods for goods may go on.

Must Melt Frozen Assets

"How is industry to meet this challenge? In my opinion, it must devise products so attractive, and sell them at such bargains, that frozen assets will be melted and flow from savings banks and other depositories into industry through sales. The public has money; it is estimated there is $38,000,000,000 tucked away. Portions of this vast sum have already been drawn into action by companies that have put startling values on the market. These firms are hiring men.

"Such activity, multiplied throughout the whole industry, would put our money and goods and labor into operation. In my opinion, more ingenuity and resourcefulness will be displayed by American industry during the coming year than ever before.

"Outside of the domestic situation, I believe world trade can be developed by wise leadership. The need for what American industry has to offer to other portions of the world with lower living standards is obvious. There is no overproduction of bathtubs or automobiles with reference to need for these products. The problem is to develop purchasing power. More friendly international relations are preparing the way for this economic advance."

Take Up Abandoned Farms

In addition to prohibition as "cushioning" influences against economic breakdown, Mr. Williams cited family solidarity, the part women are playing as breadwinners, and a "back-to-the-farm" movement. Many mechanics have stopped walking the pavements of Detroit, and are wresting three meals a day from abandoned farms in Michigan, he said. Appreciation for staggering of employment and retention of wage scales is another stabilizing influence, but it is weakening as permanent relief delays, he added.

"Influences have kept radical feeling and particularly radical organization at a low level," Mr. Williams continued. "Even in Bughouse Square, Chicago, and on City Hall steps, Detroit, the cry is for jobs rather than violence or temporary relief. Even radicals for the most part join in this appeal.

"It is management's opportunity to enlist the public in what I consider the most vital measure for insuring social stability. I do not look for radical outbreaks this winter except in sporadic instances. Permanent relief of unemployment, however, must be forthcoming soon."

Dismissals Forestalled

Is the five-day week helping to solve unemployment? A sectional group discussing this question yesterday heard testimony from representatives from several firms, which indicated that the measure is tending to stabilize empipoyment, but is not making new jobs.

The shorter working week has been found adequate to keep production up to current demands, it was reported. For this reason, new workers have not been taken on as a result of the measure in the plants under discussion, but in many cases it has forestalled discharge of employees.

It was found that the term "five-day week" does not always mean a shorter working week. Some firms have canceled Saturday work, but have distributed the same number of hours over the rest of the week, so the net result is unchanged, it was said. Other firms have five days of eight hours each, and some six hours per day.

Beneficial Under Test

In many instances, shorter working time has meant a thinner pay envelope, so that the conception of the five-day week as a means of providing constructive leisure for the worker is not at present being realized, the meeting was told. In view of present conditions, the measure has been beneficial under an extreme test, it was said.

A sectional discussion of pension plans in industry reveals that about 600 formal plans are in effect throughout the United States. These affect about 5,000,000 of the 35,000,000 wage earners outside of agriculture and governmental employ, it was reported.

More than 100 plans have been set up during the last two years, and the trend is toward a form in which the employee contributes toward the pension fund, speakers said. Thirteen states have pension legislation affecting industry.

Diversification of Work

Several delegates have told of means being taken in their companies to prepare workers for other jobs, so that they may not be dependent upon one type of work.

Some firms conduct classes by means of which workers may fit themselves for higher positions within the company; others rotate employees through various parts within a department to develop versatility. This plan has increased efficiency, those reporting said.

The policy of cutting stockholders' dividends in proportion to reduction in wages or hours of work was commended at a sectional conference. Labor should not be called upon to bear the brunt of reduced industrial revenues, speakers at the conference contended.

Republics Ship Line Gets Rival's Trade

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—The United States Shipping Board has authorized the American Republics Line to include in its sailings ports of call on the north and south Atlantic coast served by the American Brazil Line.

Officials of the board said today the principal business of the Brazil line recently ordered discontinued, would be taken over by the Republics line.

Four main ports of the discontinued line in Brazil—Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Victoria—are to be served by the Republics line which has restricted its operations previously to southern Brazil.

Republics officials were instructed by the board to conduct a survey to determine how many of the other nine ports served by the Brazil line should be included in its schedule.

EDUCATOR TO HEAD PARTY IN NEAR EAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26—Coincident with the departure from this city of Dr. Ephraim A. Speiser, of the University of Pennsylvania, Monday for Leiden, Holland, to attend the eighteenth International Congress of Orientalists, the museum announced that Dr. Speiser will direct a joint expedition of the museum and the American Schools of Oriental Research in Mesopotamia.

Dr. Speiser recently returned from an expedition to Mesopotamia, where important discoveries were made in excavations at Tell-Billah and at Tepe-Gawra, and it is at these locations that the forthcoming expedition will carry on operations, with a base at Bashiqua.

FORMER CANNON SECRETARY FIRM IN KEEPING MUM

Refuses Again to Answer Senate Inquiry on Expending Campaign Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28—Taking the same position as she did at her appearance in May before the Senate Campaign Funds Investigating Committee, Miss Ada L. Burroughs, former secretary to Bishop James Cannon Jr., former treasurer of the anti-Smith Democratic headquarters committee of Virginia, today again declined to answer all questions put to her by the Senate committee concerning the finances of the anti-Smith campaign in 1928.

Miss Burroughs reiterated her protest of last spring that the Senate committee is without jurisdiction to inquire into the financial transactions connected with the Virginia committee.

Delving into the activities of the anti-Smith Democrats of North Carolina, the committee learned from Mr. W. H. Wood, president of the American Trust Company, of Charlotte, N. C., that they had received a contribution of $5000 from Bishop Cannon. Mr. Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the North Carolina committee and now a Hoover-appointed Federal Power Commissioner, it was brought out, was anxious that the anti-Smith Democrats received no funds from Republicans, but Mr. Wood declared that he himself was not particular as to the source of contributions and solicited them from both Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. McNinch, Mr. Wood said, recommended that Bishop Cannon be asked for a contribution, adding that neither he nor Mr. McNinch knew where Bishop Cannon got the money. The contribution was never reported publicly, Mr. Wood said.

A letter written to Mr. William C. Gregg of Hackensack, N. J., by Bishop Cannon, revealed that the bishop intended to use some of the funds he collected in distributing prohibition literature of the Methodist Board of Temperance and Social Service. He told Mr. Gregg that money spent in this manner would not have to be reported as political expenditures, yet he believed would have just as great an appeal as literature referring to candidates by name.

Examination of Mr. Edwin G. Jameson, New York attorney, yesterday revealed that Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1928, and Mr. James W. Good, Western Republican campaign manager, had knowledge of the aid Mr. Jameson was giving to Bishop Canon's campaign. Altogether, Mr. Jameson gave $65,300 toward the Bishop's political work. Mr. Jameson said he is a strong prohibitionist and wanted to see Mr. Hoover elected.

Price Not Frozen In Ice Cream Drop

Good new, for the kiddies, and grown folks, too, comes today from the director of the state division of the necessaries of life, that ice cream has been added to the list of foodstuffs in the general price decline. As a result of conferences between manufacturers and Mr. Ralph Robart, director of the division, producers are now marketing ice cream in packages selling for 15 cents a pint, as compared with a 30-cent rate which prevailed heretofore.

The reduction follows the stand taken by Mr. Robart in which he held that ice cream sales would increase materially throughout the entire year if a uniformly lower charge prevailed. Manufacturers have concurred in this proposal.

In places where the "thrift" packages have been distributed, reports indicated that ice cream in its various forms is selling like "hot cakes."

NAVAL SECRETARY PRO TEM

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—A naval officer who was only a captain three months ago now serves as Secretary of the Navy. With Secretary Adams, his assistants, and the chiefs of the bureaus of naval operations and navigation out of the city today, the duties fell to Rear Admiral Edgar B. Larimer, who attained that rank on June 1, when he became chief of the bureau of ordnance. The navy will take orders from him until the return of Secretary Adams on Monday.

Trolley Buses In Chicago Know How to Detour

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Growth in the use of trolley buses in Chicago is evoking inquiries from manufacturers operators, and financiers in other cities, according to Mr E. J. McIlraith, staff engineer of the Chicago surface lines. A total of 114 of these vehicles is now in operation in Chicago's northwest side, and it is estimated that from 15 to 18 per cent of surface transportation will ultimately be by trolley bus operation.

"The riding comfort of the latest trolley buses is now equal to that of the better private automobiles," said Mr. McIlraith. "Unlike the old buses which were more like trucks than public service carriers, the more improved type has the body and chassis all in one. They are lighter weight, have a better balance, and greater riding quality. Trolley buses also have advantages over gasoline buses including absence of exhaust fumes, better acceleration, elimination of noise of gears, and lower cost of energy."

Engineers of the surface lines here recommend trolley buses especially for outlying sections but still hold to street cars for heavy traffic streets. Since the bus is a smaller unit operated by one man, Mr. McIlraith said, it is economical to operate it on a closer headway of lines in the outlying districts where the traffic is limited. It has such flexibility that it can pull up to the curb to accommodate passengers and detour around standing and slowly moving vehicles.

Trolley buses were introduced in this country in 1903, but they had solid tires, stiff springs, and other less attractive features. Not much interest was shown in them until they were installed in Salt Lake City in 1928. Since then Chicago has inaugurated its system as well as other cities in the United States and in other countries.

HUDSON BRIDGE NETS $200,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 28—The Mid-Hudson Bridge, a vehicular span across the Hudson River at this city, netted the State of New York a profit of $200,000 during its first year of operation.

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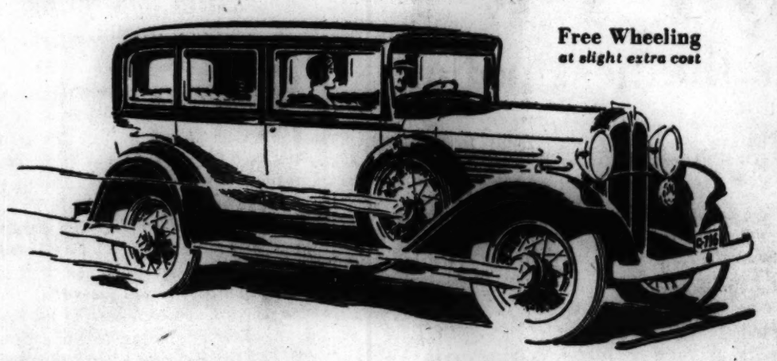

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

The Harmless, Necessary Story

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

CHARLES FROHMAN used to say that a play in performance should be continuously interesting to the eye. To test his productions during the rehearsal period he liked to watch the players from behind a glass partition. If they could hold his interest from this post, where he could not hear their words, he felt pretty sure that both the play and the acting were right. If he found the play obscure without explanatory words he would ask his stage director to get more illustrative action into the actors' work. Sometimes this pantomimic test of a story would indicate places that needed rewriting to make the story more vivid visually. Dialogue in a play prepared for performance under such a test becomes a plus element. Words do not have to carry the burden of explaining everything that the spectators see. Freed largely from that sort of work, the dialogue may be used as a means revealing the characters of the personages in the play.

Without attempting to maintain that all plays should tell their stories visually, we believe that stories thus told are likely to be more widely intelligible to audiences than stories which are set forth less in terms of action than in terms of verbal explanations and other dialogue refinements. It would seem that the popular appeal of a play tends to decrease, other elements being equal, in the degree that words must be used to explain the action, and to increase in the degree that the action is so designed that it explains itself. A simple reason for this difference resides in the fact that, according to figures arrived at by persons who have studied audience groups, theatergoers understand less than 75 per cent of what they hear and more than 95 per cent of what they see. In any audience there is bound to be a proportion of persons who may not understand passages in the dialogue that refer to social, cultural or localized allusion outside their own experiences.

* * *

Assuming, then, the apparent desirability of telling the story in a play or film as far as possible without benefit of words, we arrive at the proposition that a film or play should have a story to tell. For we assume, also, as a result of sitting in theater audiences for many years, that the spectators are as a whole interested first in the story that is being unfolded. If their interest were chiefly in the players, plays and films with thin stories would not so often fail when they have the benefit of a cast made up of popular players, and plays and films with good stories would not so often succeed with casts that contain no "names."

It would appear to be desirable, then, for a play or motion picture to have a story that may be told largely in action, without benefit of words, the words to be reserved for other uses than as substitutes for action interest. Yet plays are frequently produced which have only enough essential story interest in their three or four acts to make a one-act play for a general audience. One such play was produced in New York last season, for example, which ran for less than two months. Its story was essentially no more than a slight anecdote of an American husband on his honeymoon in France failing to return to his hotel at the hour arranged for with his wife because he chanced to stop and talk at length with some friends whom he met at the American Express office in Paris. There was less substance to that incident than to the device used by Coleridge as a pivot for "The Ancient Mariner," and nobody ever had a notion of making a play out of that poem. Yet the anecdote of the chatty husband and the fuming wife reached the stage, and the audience was fobbed off with two hours of smart chatter in lieu of a story—there being no story.

* * *

Not half the audience, after the first night's gathering of people who talked like the people in the play—people whose days were filled with yachting motoring, polo and golf and their evenings with dancing—understood fully what the personages in the comedy were discussing. When they did understand the allusions in the dialogue they couldn't make out why those personages talked as they did. For apparently they had achieved an inversion of the experiences and emotions of ordinary people. When these personages experienced disappointments they expressed themselves in jokes. No heartbreak without its accompanying wisecrack.

There sat the puzzled audience, looking for a story where there was none, to give form and meaning to the talk. A majority of those spectators cry when they are sad. Even when they do not yield to tears they never think of self-consciously inventing witty sayings to cover their distress. Naturally the comedy quickly passed from the scene and was not sent on tour. Yet that was not the end of it. A film producer turned it into a feature picture starring a popular player. Audiences everywhere are indifferent to this film for reasons which, we think, are obvious. It deals in talk which is foreign to the experience of the people who witness it, a handicap which is heavily increased by substituting talk for story interest. Even the disability of artificial dialogue could have been carried by this play and its succeeding film, we believe, if it had possessed a story suitable for stage use such as Oscar Wilde took care to construct as a setting for his comedy characters, who were often witty for the sake of wit.

We think it will be found that plays and films which prove of general interest have substantial stories which are sufficient to sustain interest of themselves during the time needed for their telling. Such entertainments do not need padding in the form of irrelevant talk, and offer no temptation, when they are told in terms of general human experience, to be falsified with emotionally inconsistent chatter. A story, then, let us have in our play or film—not an anecdote suitable for a five-line jest in a comic paper, but a well-articulated, full-sized, structurally complete story, designed especially to animate a full-length entertainment.

A Theater of All the Arts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TUCKED in the rear of a great House of Movies for the Masses, on Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, is a smaller cinema theater for the discriminating minority. On the Main Street, trumpets may blare and radios roar the howling funniness of the current success, electric bulbs blazon the names of stars and featured players, and audiences wait in patient queues for the privilege of entering the promised land of plush and fustian.

But around the corner on Norway Street, the unpretentious Fine Arts Theater extends a quieter welcome. The door is always open, and you drop in casually, as you might stop at a friend's for tea. A few photographs placarded on the outer wall give some idea of what is going on within. But not all.

For instance, you certainly do not expect, especially if you are a stranger in town, that you are to bump bang into an art exhibit. Even before you reach the unobtrusive little box office, you feel an emanation of uncommonness. In fact, its hits you in the eye. For all available wall space surrounding the square patch of ground floor, and surmounting the staircase to the theater pit, is hung with paintings, sketches or etchings, usually the work of some minor artist of today or tomorrow, who has not yet found time to make himself known or who just has not the knack of blowing his own horn.

Brings Out Artists

Mr. George Kraska, the manager takes pleasure in bringing lesser known artists to the fore, and in giving a hand to the bright ones fresh from classes, in America or Europe. His first art show, held early in the summer, was the work of Ernst de Nagy, a Hungarian artist, little known in the United States, but said to be famed in his homeland.

Since Mr. Kraska undertook the management of the Fine Arts Theater in the spring, he has brought about developments in unexpected ways. These art-shows-on-the-side are but an example of what he has done and a foretaste of the bigger things he plans to do. Always, of course, in addition to presenting an unusual bill, consisting of a foreign language film with native dialogue (or, in the case of the so difficult Russian, printed English captions) a news reel and one or two short supporting films. The feature films are representative of the best cinema achievement in foreign countries—England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Russia, so far. It would not be surprising to find here at any time a movie-drama from Czechoslovakia or the South Sea Islands. The supporting films are mostly in exemplary taste, although occasionally one below standard creeps in. A pocket nature study, a transcontinental flight, the mechanism and potentialities of the autogiro, the private lives of earth's obscure creatures—all these provide educational as well as entertainment values.

Unity of the Arts

Mr. Kraska believes in the unity of the arts. He has a Fine Arts Theater in his charge, and so he proceeds to fill it with as many samples of the fine arts as he can forgather.

In addition to the continuous but frequently changing art shows, intimate half-hour musicales are sometimes held on Sunday mid-afternoons, preceding the regular showing of the chief picture of the week. A member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra may play the violin, solo, or several members, a string quartet; local musicians will give a two-piano recital; or some agreeable singer, not yet become spectacular, will contribute a song or two at these pleasant Fine Arts at-homes.

Dance programs are now announced as part of the coming fall programs. Thus your true æsthetician will find matter for delight on all sides. We may yet find an array of sculptured heroes posturing on the stairs, perhaps peering at us like gargoyles (naming no modernistic names) from the lintels as we pass.

One watches with interest the growth and progress of this miniature temple of the arts. A dynamo of unpredictability keeps things humming. From a "dark" house of rare, sporadic events, it has become a very living member of the community, serving the finer purpose of nourishing and stimulating thought instead of prolonging flabbiness. And perhaps, who knows, helping to establish the motion picture, silent or sounding, in its eighth place among the sister arts.

MARGARET LLOYD

Musical Comedy in England

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MUSICAL comedy has a past and a present, and, a few years ago, at any rate, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, whose opinion as professor of English literature at Cambridge is worth having, thought that it had a future. That is a question which has not yet perhaps been finally settled. In the meanwhile Daly's Theater, London, by its revivals of such famous old musical pieces as "The Belle of New York," "The Geisha" and "Florodora," has been making it possible to judge whether the passing years have led to improvement or deterioration in this brand of public entertainment.

Audiences and critics have been almost equally enthusiastic in support of the revived versions of these gay decorations of the Victorian stage. Comparing the notices which they have received in the London press with those accorded to the 1931 crop of light musical pieces, one would imagine that musical comedy is "not what it used to be." One is glad, therefore, to state that this is not the case in a derogatory sense. Where musical comedy today differs from its predecessors it almost invariably differs for the better. The historian of these things can look at the modern musical comedy with a sort of sober pride in the products of his own day. Enthusiasm for "The Geisha," and its companions has been generated chiefly in the hearts of those whom the revivals have stirred into pleasant sentimental recollections of their early youth. To those of a strictly modern experience, current musical comedies are winners all the way.

Their tunes are crisper, faster, more dashing and invigorating, in accord with the livelier temper of the time; their humor, being topical and fitting the passing idiosyncrasies of the age, seems therefore funnier; they have broken with the conventions of opera, which used to keep the chorus postured and static, and they make a fuller use of the agile commentary of the dance. The stories of modern musical comedy are indeed foolish in the extreme; just as the plots of most operas are revolting and absurd. But in neither case does it matter very much, for no one pays any attention to them.

In only one respect does the old musical comedy indisputably triumph over the new—in the greater range of topic out of which it makes its songs. The modern musical piece has only one subject to grow tuneful about, and that is sentimental; the older pieces will sing about anything, from politics to millionaires. But even here it must be remembered that a wealth of subjects is not much good unless one has something to say about them—a condition in which the writers of the earlier musical shows did not apparently find themselves, except perhaps Paul Rubens, whose lyrics for "Florodora" combine with its other virtues of liveliness and vigor to make it the most entertaining of the revivals.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Terra-Cotta Portrait Bust of Anne-Robert-Jacques Turgot, by Jean-Antoine Houdon, Recently Acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Formerly in the Collection of Marius Paulme of Paris.

Gloucester Society of Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

THE third and last exhibition to be given this season by the Gloucester Society of Artists, in its galleries on Eastern Point Road, points to the need for extension of its exhibiting space. Increasing membership and a no-jury policy inevitably result in larger and larger exhibitions.

The present exhibition, though larger than its immediate predecessor, has not gained in quality. There are fewer outstanding canvases, and although several new bits of sculpture enliven the gallery, the general trend is not stimulating.

One finds among the pictures the usual run of landscapes, marines and portraits. The square-rigger is a favorite, and is used as pictorial material by such painters as Mae Bennett-Brown, Raymond Carter and Wendell Hodgson Crosby.

The difference in tempo between New York harbor, with its abundant steam, and Gloucester harbor, with the masts of its fishing vessels, may be felt in such canvases as "Activity," a study of the busy metropolitan waterway by Hortense Ferne, and a galaxy of Cape Ann sketches including Oscar Anderson's "At Ease," Courtland Butler's "In the Harbor," and Carl Ringius's "Towards Evening."

Contrasted Color Ranges

Some artists are sensitive to brilliant, sunny atmosphere, and interpret nature by means of fresh, sunlit pigments. Others see life darkly through a moody color range. Helen C. Stein, in "Still-Life" and "Landscape, Gloucester" uses an incidental color gamut, with intense dark brown, orange yellows, red and tan. In the Gloucester vista she piles the ramshackle buildings high without sense of solidity, but with the use of dusky house outlines as the buildings rise spireward.

Anthony Thième, in his "New England Harbor," strikes the other color chord, that of outdoor light so brilliant that it dazzles the eyes.

An interesting contrast is found between the two contributions of Gertrude Martin Tonsberg. Her "Archeleous," a dark portrait study in browns, blacks and reds, is the antithesis of her "Peonies," painted delicately with soft, high-keyed colors.

More stimulating, however, is the work of Prescott M. M. Jones, who enlivens the exhibitions with a welcome sense of humor, leveling his satire at the soap box orator and depicting those amusing birds, the penguins. But still more satiric is John C. E. Taylor, whose "Portrait of an Artist" is the high light of the exhibition. He has burlesqued the lady dilettante, be-smocked and be-smeared, standing by her outdoor easel and painting away as if the future of the world hung upon her brush.

Character Studies

More imaginative than the majority of the works in the exhibition are Carl H. Nordstrom's "A Fête Day," with its blare of suggested sound and color, its figures in sunlight and in shadow; D. Rigby's bits of fantasy, "The Bird's Dilemma" and "September Valley," and the beach scene by Marion T. MacIntosh with its curve of a bridge over the sand, and its gay little figures.

Among the character studies and portraits perhaps the most telling is Omer Lassonde's "Colored Boy." In point of color the canvas holds one's interest, but it is the delineation of stolid character that renders it superior to many of its fellows.

Susan Ricker Knox is not so happy in formal portraiture as in her character sketches. Other portraits and figure studies are by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Eben F. Comins, Margaret Turnbull Murray, Harold Rotenberg, Alice F. Tilden and Elizabeth V. Taylor Watson.

A pastoral fantasy with satyrs and nymphs intrigues Charles Allan Winter, while a bit of variety is brought to New England activities in H. Boylston Dummer's winter scene with woodsmen busy with maple syrup gathering, and in "Dredging the Harbor" by William Presnal.

Another welcome change in subject from harbors and marines may be found in Arthur J. Hammond's "The Great Dune, Moonlight," with the upward lavender sweep of the sand toward dark crested verdure—an interpretation at an opposite pole from "Near the Sea," by Henry Curtis Ahl, with its neat, dry dunes sprinkled with grasses.

The usual array of thumb-box sketches and the customary "primitives" round out the exhibition.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

Provincetown Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Provincetown, Mass.

IN JULY, a visitor will see at the Provincetown Art Association the works of the rebels. If he waits until August, he will see the more equable pictures by the "more conservative group." In general, the current display has the traits of just such a group, to wit: widely separated scenes — Morocco, West Indies, Venice, Hartford; an abundance of portraits done in neutral palette with pinky flesh tints; still-life impeccably made but lacking dynamics.

So far, one needn't have stirred from Boston to see just such displays. But interspersed are jolly scenes of Provincetown, full of white sunshine and salad green vegetation, and also works by such as Ross Moffett, who can convey to canvas the peculiar impressions that are had by a permanent resident of Provincetown. The damp air, the somber silence, the queer, detached moods of the natives have permeated his pictures. Living in Provincetown has affected his work. The environment has become a factor. He belongs there. And so few artists belong anywhere nowadays that Moffett becomes distinguished by this very fact.

Moffett has a way of achieving grandeur in pictures of miniature proportion. A heroic style such as his we do not see often. Most artists must go back consciously to classical types and forms when they wish to get such an effect. Moffett instills dignity in "Women of Provincetown" through a simplification which borders on plainness. The pattern is the irreducible minimum; the palette, formerly of the simplest, dullest earth tones, is enlarging and enriching. It would be interesting to see large murals made in the scheme of these small oils.

Portrait exhibits come from Gerrit A. Beneker, Frank H. Desch, V. B. Rann, Charles Kaeselau, I. H. Caliga. Charles Hawthorne's portrait of John Noble holds first place deservedly. The facial features are modeled with such sensitiveness that one loses consciousness that this is a painting. We have but to compare this portrait with others shown to appreciate the rarer qualities which make great portraitists. Through depiction of physical features the artist reaches an elevation.

Several things were impressive, such as "Toil," by Elmer Browne, for scenic beauty; Helen Sawyer's "At Home," reminiscent of Lautrec; James Floyd Clymer's "Fall in Vermont," for good clear design; Elsa Hartman's portrait, for fine color; Heinrich Pfeiffer, for vigorous pattern; E. W. Dickinson, for his pearly mists. Coulton Waugh's "Chorus" seems strangely out of place amidst this rather correct society.

Amongst prints there are some satirical sketches by John W. Gregory which have character. Portraits by Kaeselau and Leo Mielziner catch the eye especially.

The aquarelles fall far below the average. This is surprising, for in recent years the development of the art of water color hereabouts has been something to marvel at. In fact we still believe that water color has been the outstanding pictorial contribution of New England thus far. If the jury could select nothing better than this group it would have been wiser to refrain from showing anything.

On the whole the exhibition is disappointing. We have seen several of the pictures either in New York or Boston. Are the contributions sent in a perfunctory way? There seems to be an indifference in the air. Eagerness and enthusiasm are wanting. Such a feeling is disastrous. A colony of the size of that at Provincetown should give larger and more varied and more exciting exhibitions. Certainly this is not representative.

D. A.

'Salome' in Edinburgh

EDINBURGH, Scot.—This summer, Edinburgh has been enjoying performances by the Masque Theater in a wide reportory of plays, old and new, including Oscar Wilde's tragedy, "Salome," under the direction of Robert Fenemore. It was a matter for speculation how that audience would receive a play banned in Britain for so long; they received it warmly. An earlier generation would have been shocked by the liberties that Wilde has taken with the Bible story. Of the playgoer of today it may be said that he still loves a good story, sympathizes with the author's imaginative impulse, and recognizes that, though unconventional, the play is nowhere lacking in true reverence. This is not to say that the action is not at times tedious, because of too much repetition.

Evelyn Neilson, who played Salome, is a young actress of distinction; her dance before Herod was a lovely thing, short and fleeting as the wind. Wilde erred in making Herod—cleverly played by Esme Percy—hold the stage too long with his langorous love making. The frankly vulgar Herodias was more in touch with real life. Indeed, the audience so often hailed her sharp sallies with delight that one had to remind oneself that this was not a comedy. The curtain fell swiftly on the glamorous rose and moonlit scene, almost before the silver voice of Salome had ceased to ring.

Modern Posters

Modern Poster Annual. New York: A. Broun.

The enlarging field of poster making is perhaps the most fertile of contemporary art production. Certainly it thrives, for the poster-maker is a subtle salesman and he must prove his value in cash itself.

The "Modern Poster Annual," with its 40 full color illustrations, has extraordinary variety, though its outstanding feature is the higher artistic level of the commercial pictures. The new processes of color reproduction have helped greatly. The monotonous old three-tone pictures are improved with a ranging palette. The sentimental travel posters are replaced with ingenious drawing which catch something of the atmosphere and artistic idiom of the countries they advertise

Attention is paid to paper textures to suitability of medium to color symbolism Some design are made in the wood-block style, some in the engraving, some in the lithograph. Designs are always clear and dynamic. The silvertone seems very popular.

Poster-makers hav been wide awake to all the innovations of modernism in painting Those "high brow" abstract designs have something in them very direct and stirring, when they are properly manipulated. They prove to have—when they are successful—that expansive appeal which is required of the poster.

The Song of Songs

The Song of Solomon, in colored plates by Zeev Raban. Jerusalem: The Song of Songs Publishing Co. £2.

From Jerusalem comes a remarkable novelty in the way of modern illustration *de luxe*. A young Jewish artist, Zeev Raban, has painted a series of beautiful illustrations to "The Song of Solomon," which are exquisitely reproduced in colors as full page plates in a sumptuous quarto volume. Each page of the text, as well as each illustration, is contained in an appropriately decorative and symbolic design as a framework. The artist has treated his subject simply as a human story, without attempting to interpret its spiritual meaning, but his illuminations have a real value, in addition to their artistic beauty, as expressions of the lyrical beauty of the Palestinian landscape.

Sensitive and faithful renderings of the hills and dales of Palestine at all seasons of the year will be found in these charming pictures, and the artist's interpretation of the romantic drama of the king and the shepherd girl gains immensely by the beautiful landscape backgrounds he has given to the story. Passages from the Hebrew text are incorporated as part of the decorative framework to the plates themselves, while on the opposite page are translations of the text in a European tongue. Three editions have been published, in English, French and German, and the engraving and printing have been admirably executed by the Editions Artistiques de Paris.

Nor is the ornamental design which embellishes each page without its own special interest, especially to the archæologist, for the motifs of these frames are borrowed from the wealth of primitive Semitic ornamentation, the inspiration of which is the plant and animal life of Palestine. These motifs, which were stamped on coins and graven in stone in ancient times, have become revered as symbols by later generations and consequently form a most appropriate setting for the text. Each detail of the book, each decorated initial letter, the arrangement of the text, the binding, the lining, will excite the admiration of the bibliophile, and when to all this is added the fascination of 25 color illuminations and the frontispiece, it will be clear that this production is a most desirable gift-book.

Stage and Film Notes

With its current revival of "The Mikado" the Aborn company will conclude its New York Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Erlanger Theater on Sept. 5. On May 4 the season began with "The Mikado," mostly with the present cast which includes Frank Moulan, William Danforth, Herbert Waterous, Howard Marsh and Hizi Koyke. The season has been successful beyond expectations. On Sept. 14 the company will begin a tour in Philadelphia.

Edna May Oliver is to have the rôle in the screen version of "Ladies of the Jury," which Mrs. Fiske acted on the stage.

Mack Sennett is to make liberal use of custard pies in his forthcoming film, "The Great Pie Mystery."

The Royal Danish State Theater in Copenhagen has leased from the Danish radio company a new theater which communicates with the old one. Opera and ballet and the more spectacular dramas will be presented at the old theater

The Real Constable

The Letters of John Constable, R. A., to C. R. Leslie, R. A., edited by Peter Leslie, with an introduction by Sir Charles Holmes. London: Constable. 15s. New York: Richard R. Smith. $4.

LESLIE'S "Memoirs of Constable" is one of the classics of the literature of painting, and naturally the author made considerable use in this book of the letters written to him by his friend the famous landscape painter. But—and the "but" is considerable—when Leslie's biography originally appeared in the forties of the last century, it would have been impossible for the author to print all Constable's letters in full without causing distress and giving offense to many of his contemporaries. Therefore many letters which Leslie's biography made its first appearance, and today it is no longer necessary to suppress anything Constable ever wrote. Fortunately the Leslie family preserved this precious correspondence, and now Peter Leslie, grandson of the academician who was Constable's greatest friend, gives us the opportunity of reading in full the intimate correspondence which passed between the great landscape painter and his most fervent admirer.

New Light on Art History

Do these new letters add anything to our knowledge of Constable the man? This perhaps may be doubted, for already we know Constable's character pretty well by his work, his already published writings and the pronouncements of his contemporaries. But they do certainly increase our knowledge of the circumstances by which Constable was surrounded and throw new light on the art history of the time. This volume contains just over 80 letters, beginning in the year 1826 and ending in 1837, and the most valuable thing in them is the free and frank expression of the writer's feelings about his experiences and the people he met.

The correspondence begins at a time when Constable was canvassing votes in the hope of being elected to full membership of the Royal Academy. But in the year 1828 Etty was promoted to be academician and Constable remained an associate. The following year he was successful, but Constable did not relish the delay and his comments make us realize how distasteful it was to him to have to solicit favors from others, and often to no purpose. Indeed, it looked as if to be successful in art you must be a sycophant, and sycophancy was alien to the proud, sensitive nature of Constable.

In these days we can hardly realize how artists had to "stoop to conquer" in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century, and the amount of groveling that went on, not only to the rich and noble, but to all successful people, must have revolted any independent character. Constable makes many a shrewd thrust at what Thackeray would have called the "flunkeydom" of some of his brother artists. Very typical of the age is the little pen picture he gives us of "John Linnell standing, hat in hand, before Landseer in the street."

Patient and Long-Suffering

Constable could not bring himself to descend to such depths of obsequiousness, but all the same he was extraordinarily patient and long-suffering with difficult patrons. The rich and influential sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey, R. A., once embarrassed Constable considerably by expressing a desire to have one of his pictures of Hampstead Heath and then later shilly-shallying, neither saying definitely that he did not want it any longer, nor yet asking it to be sent to him. Constable allowed the matter to hang fire for a long time, but when another patron wanted to buy the picture the artist did not like to sell it till he heard definitely one may or the other from Chantrey. So he wrote to the sculptor again, with no result, as he tells his friend Leslie in the following passage:

"When I wrote to him to know his pleasure—and to ask if my 'delay' or 'any seeming lukewarmness on my part'—had caused me to forfeit his patronage—of which I should be proud at all times, etc., etc.—he made me no answer, nor did he write any answer to my letter. So the matter stands, and I want much your never-failing just advice on this (to me) momentous subject—for I don't catch above one fish in seven years."

This is strangely flattering language for even the most patient of men to use toward a brother artist who—to say the least—has treated him very shabbily and rudely. When we learn that this letter was written in 1832, when Constable had passed his fifty-fifth birthday, and that he still regarded a picture buyer as a "rare fish," then we have to realize how long and arduous was his struggle for adequate recognition. If at times in these letters he criticizes patrons and brother artists a little sharply, we still have room for surprise at his modesty and moderation. For though his struggle was indeed lifelong, Constable did not become embittered, and there is not a trace of malice even in these outspoken letters to his best and most loyal friend.

After reading this correspondence, our opinion of Constable's character must be higher than ever; his amiability was unconquerable, and at the conclusion we realize that the great artist was as lovable as he was long-suffering.

F. R.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Festive Dissonance

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON

TWO orchestral concerts at Queen's Hall constituted the London part of the ninth annual festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music. They followed immediately the performances of chamber music, ballets and early English choral and instrumental music given at Oxford. The orchestra was that of the British Broadcasting Corporation at its full strength of 113 players. The National Chorus of 250 voices, with the London Select Choir, supplied the choral part of the second concert.

The first item of the opening program, in print, was contributed by the London County Council, which evidently suspected the "new" music, for on this occasion its regulations were printed at the beginning of the program instead of, as usual, at the end. One read: "All gangways, corridors, staircases and external passage-ways intended for exit shall be kept entirely free from obstruction, whether permanent or temporary."

Happily, this precaution proved unnecessary. We have now reached a point when a "contemporary" composer might assault us with all the notes of the chromatic scale played simultaneously without our being duly fussed, even if we were not amused. Musically a modern audience is practically shock-proof—with the conspicuous exception alas, of those critics who pin their faith to illusory canons of art and seek, as it were, a bubble reputation as the canon's mouth. Not so long ago, for instance, there existed the enticingly simple canon that consonance was beautiful and dissonance ugly. Everybody claimed to know a dissonance when he met one. But Schönberg pointed out that the difference between consonance and dissonance is simply a question of relation to the ground-note. As Wellesz puts it: The consonances turn out to be the first overtones; the nearer they are to the ground-note the more productive they are. The more remote the overtones, the less they can be made to fit in with a combination of sounds, and the more they need resolution.

Webern's Symphony

In the light of this analysis who dares to say where "beauty" (consonance) ends and "ugliness" (dissonance) begins? For the composer, if not for the conservative critic, the distinction has vanished. The mention of such an elementary fact is necessary only because timid listeners still allow themselves to be persuaded that there is something subversive and anarchical in dissonance. They may be assured that overtones, however remote their relations and however great their need of resolutions, are just as respectable, hard-working and law-abiding as the ground-note itself. Nor, again, must the modernist's freer conception of musical form and his extensions of tonality and orchestral color be mistaken for the license of wild revolutionaries.

But, as was said before, familiarity has robbed the composer of his power to shock. At Queen's Hall the exit traffic remained quite normal and one listened in vain for the shyest of hisses. Indeed the two programs produced only one work about which there could be the slightest controversy. This was Anton Webern's Symphony for Small Orchestra (Op. 21). Built on a series of 12 notes, the work is scored for clarinet, bass clarinet, two horns, harp and strings (without double basses). It consists of a first movement, a second made up of seven variations, and a coda. Four-part writing is used throughout, each part following a melodic line.

A Sphinxlike Work

It is extraordinarily difficult to sum up one's impressions of this subtle, Sphinxlike work, constructed with astonishing skill and the utmost economy of means. The ear gropes among these new, strange, elusive relations of sound for a meaning that is largely hidden from us by the rubbish we have accumulated from innumerable musical conventions. That the meaning, however difficult to grasp, is there one never doubts. And slowly one becomes aware of musical thinking—and feeling—that reduces to sheer vulgarity most of that which passes under the name of contemporary music. Quiet, unhurried, devoid of every vestige of superfluity, this work reveals a world of sound that is remote from the din of the music market, a world where only the musically disinterested may enter.

It is useless to pretend that here is a mere paper-musician. For all his technical skill, Webern is preeminently a poet of sound. A clue to understanding him is given in the following Foreword by Schönberg to Webern's "Six Bagatelles for String Quartet," quoted in the program note: "Only they will be able to understand these pieces who hold the faith that tone can express something which nothing but tones can express. They can no more be subjected to criticism than this or any other faith can be. Faith can remove mountains, but disbelief is incapable of allowing that the mountains exist. Against this incapacity faith is powerless. Do the players know how to play these pieces? Do listeners know what to make of them? Could faithful players and listeners fail to surrender to one another in perfect understanding? But what is to be done with the heathen? No need to resort to the sword or the stake: only the faithful can be excommunicated. But may this stillness of Webern convey its message to them all!"

Some years ago Mr. Edwin Evans formulated a fascinating theory—which, by the way, he expounded in these columns in 1929—namely that the art of music moves in cycles of approximately 150 years. A German writer, Alfred Lorenz, later adopted the same idea of history repeating itself, but in cycles of 300 years. Mr. Evans estimated that the downward curve of the present circle began in or about the year 1900. Supposing his estimate is correct there is still another 43 years before the upward curve begins. In the meantime—assuming there is some basis for the theory, and there seems to be—the jury of the International Society for Contemporary Music will not be envied their task.

Had time and space permitted, it would have been interesting to attempt the examination of this year's orchestral works in relation to their possible parallels of a century and a half ago. At any rate, two of them—Constant Lambert's "Music for Orchestra" and Virgilio Mortari's Rhapsody—represented attempts to retard the movement of the circle, for in spite of a dash of dissonance, they both belonged to periods earlier than their own. Mr. Lambert, for all his talent, mixes his styles and overdoes the naïve, while the Italian rhapsody, having the misfortune to follow Webern's Symphony, seemed stamped with that kind of hearty musical vulgarity that slaps one on the back. Roman Palester's Symphonic Music and Vladimir Dukelsky's Second Symphony were truer indications of the present, when composers are so embarrassed by the richness of their new resources they are content to show them to us instead of really using them.

George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" was described "as an account of a typical American tourist in the French capital." It is a colossal joke—in size—and at times almost as noisy as Paris itself. Although one could not persuade oneself that longitude is ever the soul ci wit, one enjoyed the lighter parts of the work, and even the motor horns and an absurd but deliciously sticky tune on which many critics have frowned. If only the American tourist—perhaps as mythical as typical—had stayed in Paris for a few days instead of several months, the composer might have found his account easier. The piece left one hoping profoundly that Mr. Gershwin will leave "serious" music to those who have never been known to smile musically.

The three purely orchestral works on the second evening were Juan José Castro's Three Symphonic Pieces, Fernand Quinet's Three Symphonic Movements, and Vladimir Vogel's Two Studies for orchestra. The first work has an attractive romantic atmosphere and its Lento possesses that quality which is rather vaguely known as the lyrical. The second, a forbidding work, finished with a Marche Nuptiale for brass alone and provided one of the few occasions when one caught one's eye, in collusion with the ear, wandering toward the exit doors. Vogel's brilliant Ritmica Scherzosa deserved its success with the audience.

Polish Songs

Karol Szymanowski's Polish songs for unaccompanied chorus and Ferencz Szabo's "Song of the Wolves" provided some good average vocal writing, but both composers suffered from queer English translations and from the Select London Choir, the sopranos of which might have been selected for their ability to sing flat. A description of the "Benedicite" for soprano solo, chorus and orchestra, by Vaughan Williams, has already appeared in these columns. Dr. Adrian Boult must be congratulated on a very fine performance. It was a pity that the festival did not close with this solid, vigorously rhythmical work, in which the listener breathes the air, as in a cathedral, of a great English tradition. Albert Roussel's "Psalm 80," for chorus and orchestra, much too long to be placed at the end of an over-generous program, scarcely received either the attention or the critical justice its distinguished composer deserves, although again Dr. Boult and his forces gave an admirable performance.

It remains only to compliment the B. B. C. Orchestra, with its conductors, Gregor Fitelberg, Alfredo Casella and Hermann Scherchen, on their musicianship. Under such conditions, one may surmise that they had to make a very little rehearsal go a very long way.

Eastern Music Camp

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

Portland, Maine

IN A field a birch tree stands, the field being located in the County of Kennebec, town of Sidney, and comprising some newly cleared ground on the eastern shore of Lake Messalonskee, which makes an open-air auditorium for a summer conservatory. A gray birch, stout and tall, it held its place in a grove of cedars until less than a year ago, when a project for the teaching of music to young men and women of high school age in vacation time began to materialize. It rises altogether solitary now, the soft-wood growth for a half acre or more having been chopped down and worked into rustic timber, to face and trim a structure that serves as stage.

Its foliage waves aloft in the ordinary fashion of the forest, a banner over the Bowl—let us concede for a moment the propriety of the word—of Eastern Music Camp; but its stem, intercepting the vision of a person in the audience, loses, in the afternoon, when perforce you face the sun, all roundness and assumes the look of a flat, make-believe tree-trunk cut out of canvas, painted and propped up near the left aisle, down front.

An effect quite surprising; but then, everything about the institution partakes of the unexpected. How did the president of Eastern Music Camp Corporation, Henry F. Merrill of Portland, have the boldness not only to plan but actually to build a dormitory for boys and another for girls, with assembly rooms and administration offices, to say nothing of rehearsal cabins here and there along the heights that overlook the lake (Snow's Pond, an old map of mine gives the name), and lastly to log and grub out, on a slanting evergreen bank, an area for rows of benches and a space for the erection of a covered platform, or "shell"? Again, how did the business manager of Eastern Music Camp Association, David C. King, contrive to gather from the schools of New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania a student body of sufficient size to fill an orchestra, a band and a chorus? How, further, did Francis Findlay, the musical director, bring together a faculty and organize classes so speedily?

A Sunday Concert

Answers to these questions I cannot give. Concerning the birch tree, however, I can speak, from having visited the camp and attended one of the Sunday concerts.

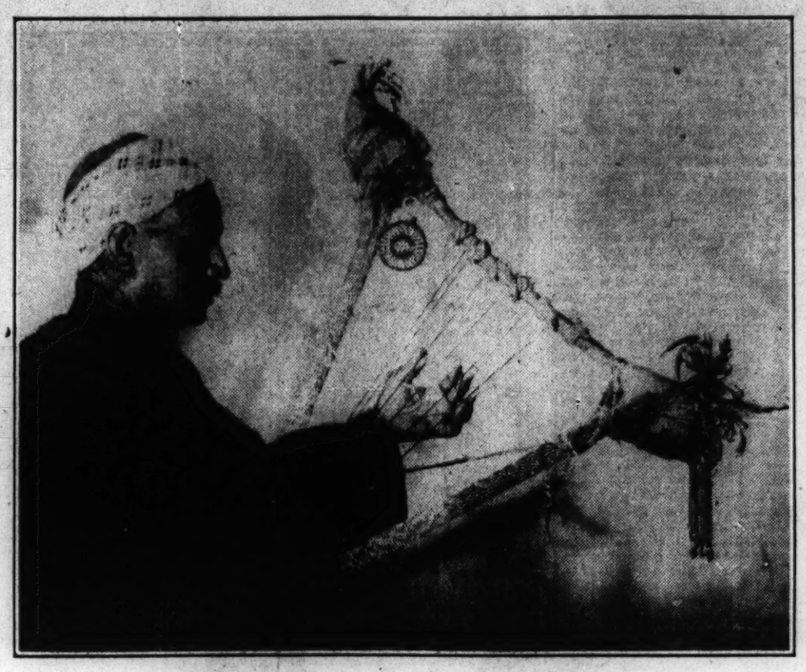
Were the tree a theatrical decoration, got up by a designer and set in position by a carpenter, it would doubtless produce the beguilement of a living object. It would perhaps prove as much of a marvel to the eye as the performance of the camp band under the baton of Lee M. Lockhart does to the ear. And yet, by reverse illusion, the body of the birch, confronting you in the western light and silhouetted, at the same time, against the deep, shadowy spaces of the proscenium arch, takes on a completely artificial appearance.

So goes the seeming of things; or so it went for me, when my attention as listener was inclined to wander, as I believe everybody's now and then is, from program to environment. The insistent tree quite distracted me once or twice, I own, from noticing what happened in "The Voyage of the Mayflower," a choral and orchestral exhibit by Paul White, which Mr. White himself, in the character of visiting conductor, set before us. Then, the "Nordic" Symphony by Howard Hanson—have you ever heard that work performed? The slow movement is a piece of music that calls to be included among your favorites.

Dr. Hanson, another visiting conductor of the day, led the student's orchestra in an interpretation of the "Nordic" Andante and Finale. During the Andante, I followed every motion of his baton, and whatever had effectual sound, I delightedly heard; though this, from acoustic shortcomings and uncertainties out-of-doors, included but little tone of strings. Somewhere in the Finale, I let go notice of the platform, I know not why, for observation of the arena floor. How the bare earth and the grass-grown soil which constituted it were grooved and gullied by August showers! Surely if here, on a pleasant day, we see the inside of a bowl, likewise here, on a stormy one, we would look upon the lip and spout of a pitcher, pouring water immeasurably into the receptacle below.

Two Lines of Policy

To view the Messalonskee enterprise broadly, two lines of policy, if I mistake not, prevail. More than anything else, the camp is a school, of course; and the paramount interest is musical education. After that, it is a show, as I am convinced it may well be. For of what use is music unless the public hears it, and under entertaining conditions? Of what good, moreover, are musicians unless they give us concerts, and somewhat exciting ones? Take, now, the institution as a formal conservatory. Listen to the playing of the band in Glinka's Waltz Fantasy and Safranek's "Atalantis." Excellent; the players have intellectual command of these simple works, and technical mastery of their instruments in interpreting them. There you have educational "results"; and they mark high. Listen, next, to the orchestra in works such as you might find on a program of Koussevitzky, Toscanini, Stokowski or Stock. Far from remarkable; execution unsteady all around, little subtlety of phrase in the violins, few refinements of tone in the winds. But should Mr. Findlay, all this considered, restrict his efforts on Sunday afternoons to what the students can do understandingly? Assuredly not, if he hopes to draw people off the roads, and from the farmhouses, villas and town residences of the county to the Bowl. Visiting conductors, I daresay, are a questionable expedient, from the standpoint of pedagogy; but they are the right idea, I venture to maintain, from that of general sociability.



An Arab Musician Playing a Native Harp Decorated With Beads and Feathers.

'Three Times the Hour'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Brock Pemberton presents "Three Times the Hour," a melodrama by Valentine Davies, at the Avon Theater, beginning Aug. 25, 1931. Staged by Brock Pemberton and Antoinette Perry.

Mr. Davies, in the manner of the cartoonist, sets forth "the events leading up to the crime," instead of starting with a crime and devoting the rest of his play to solving it according to the usual procedure. He does not neglect to draw red herrings across the trail, however, in his inversion of the customary mystery play formula. The high point of his invention is attained in his telling of the story of the cause of the shooting of the banker, who is engaged in devious international deals, according to the viewpoints of three different groups of people who assemble on as many floors of the banker's town house.

The events on the three floors, though supposed to be going on simultaneously, are told in series, after the cut-back device of the films, with one act devoted to each of the three floors. It is possible that the audience would have waited with more keenness for the solution of the mystery if the simultaneous events had been told simultaneously, as in "Five Star Final," last season. However, Mr. Davies deserves all possible credit for the ingenuity with which he has kept the time schedule of his events from becoming inconsistent, a feat one would have supposed to be possible of performance only by a railway train dispatcher.

Characterizations good in emotional color appropriate to melodrama were given by Pierre Mario as a South American government representative, Katherine Warren as the banker's wife, Aleta Freel as his secretary, Francesca Braggiotti as a mysterious intruder, Philip Van Tassel as a gunman (one of the red herrings), Robert Strange as the furtive banker, and Charles C. Wilson as one of the comic police inspectors. The play apparently pleased that large part of the public which seemingly has an insatiable appetite for mystery stories.

Monet and Manet

Monet and Manet (World's Masters Series). New York: Rudge. 75 cents each.

The spirited little essay, written by Mr. Anthony Bertram, as preface to the splendid reproductions of paintings by Edouard Manet in the small volume of the World's Masters Series, will prove enlightening to the reader. In six pages Mr. Bertram places Manet historically—a link between Courbet and Monet. He made a departure in both subject matter (vulgar) and technique (impressionistic). "Instead of shade, Manet quite scientifically painted a different color." It was his subject matter, however, and not his technique which brought him into such disapproval. A glance at the illustrations proves how general have become the ways of artists like Manet. His crisp stroke and natural good taste as painter are emulated by such artists as Matisse today.

In the Monet volume, Mr. Bertram contends that the artist was not a theorist; that he arrived at his style through an inner urge. He abandoned the studio and painted directly from nature. He developed through this immediate painting of the outdoors a technique which suited an instantaneous impression. To get the shimmering brilliance of sunlight, he put on the vivid unmixed color, expecting the eye of the onlooker to fuse the small patches of color in order to get the natural, expected tone. The impressionists painted not lines or forms, but atmosphere; it was really the play of light on objects which interested them. All the involving problems of æsthetics in which the artist adds and subtracts certain features were not considered. Monet was impersonal, optical,

On Record

A VERITABLE avalanche of Tchaikovsky's music has descended from the phonograph companies of late. Outstanding among the works now available in electrical recordings and in fine interpretations is an impassioned reading of the Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetic") by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Koussevitzky's transforming way with his countryman's music is well known. He can wring from the scores every bit of tragic eloquence, every shade of feeling, every intensity of emotion which may bring to life the heavily written scores. This Victor recording of the "Pathetic," covering five double disks, though by no means the only interpretation of this music available on records, is well worth consideration.

The orchestra of the State Opera in Berlin has made a lively version of Tchaikovsky's "Capriccio Italien," op. 45, under the leadership of Alois Melichar. The issue consists of two records, the obverse of the second one being given over to the Polonaise from "Eugen Onégin." This pair of disks is from the Brunswick company. Another performance of the Polonaise is available on a Parlophone record, registered by the Royal Opera Orchestra of Stockholm, conducted by Armas Jarnefelt. This latter record is well played and excellently recorded. One more single record of Tchaikovsky's music deserves mention here, and that is a performance by Mark Hambourg of "Humoresque"- and of "Chanson Trieste," both pieces played with the pianist's customary skill. This latter is from the lists of the English Victor, H. M. V.

The "Romeo and Juliet" Overture has been released by the Columbia company in a reading by Mengelberg with the Concertgebouw Orchestra of Amsterdam. Into the recording, which fills two double disk records, he has poured an impulsive, searing interpretation which is provocative to listen to and is well registered.

Mischa Elman and the London Symphony Orchestra under John Barbirolli have joined for the Concerto in D major for violin and orchestra. Elman enthusiasts will find this version, covering four records, interesting and rewarding; others will perhaps regret that the music in this Victor release had not a sharper incisiveness of tone in the registration. That much played but still popular composition, "Marche Slave," also comes from Victor lists in a reading by Albert Coates and the London Symphony Orchestra, and here one may find a magnificently clear recording and a straightaway, unsentimental reading. Coates and the same players again are heard in that symphonic fantasy which Tchaikovsky labeled "Francesca da Rimini." Covering two double records, the highly spiced, fantastically wrought music goes its way in a spirited and challenging reading, one of the finest Coates has turned out for his phonograph public.

Even Tchaikovsky in choral mood is now newly available, again in a Victor release of "How Blest Are They," sung by St. Bartholomew's choir led by David Williams. This covers but a single side of a disk, the reverse being given over to a performance of Noble's "The Souls of the Righteous." The registration of both compositions is good, the singing clear, vibrant, full-throated; and those who like the music at all will like it here very much. C. S. B.

'The Midshipmaid'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Shaftesbury Theatre—Basil Foster and Tom Miller present "The Midshipmaid," a naval maneuver in three acts, by Ian Hay and Stephen King-Hall, produced by Campbell Gullan. Beginning Aug. 10, 1931. The cast:

Lieut.-Commander Valentine ..... Charlton Morton
Midshipman Golightly ..... Humphrey Morton
A Corporal of Marines ..... Henry Thompson
Marine Bundy ..... S. Victor Stanley
Able Seaman Pook ..... A. W. Baskcomb
Commander Flosbery ..... Basil Foster
Celia Newbiggin ..... Jane Baxter
Marine Smith ..... Albert Arlen
Sir Percy Newbiggin, M. P. ..... Clive Currie
Lady Mildred Martyn ..... Mary Clare
Cora Golightly ..... Marjorie Playfair
Dora Golightly ..... Kathleen Kelly
Major Spink ..... Michael Shepley
Instructor Lieut.-Commander Tomkinson ..... Peter Mather
Marine Robbins ..... D. J. Williams
Lieut. Kingsford ..... Edward Harben
Bandmaster Tappett ..... Roger Maxwell
Sick-Berth Attendant Slingsby ..... Oliver Gordon
Leading Torpedoman Huggins ..... Henry Thompson
Leading Stoker Hammond ..... Oliver Gordon
Lucy ..... Ivy des Voeux
Lord Chinley ..... Terence Downing
A Tardy Guest ..... Nancy Russell

Able Seaman Pook and Marine Bundy are painting the ship's screen where Sir Percy Newbiggin, M. P., pompous, portly and positive, an aspiring politician from the Admiralty on a tour of economy, arrives on board H. M. S. Crusader lying at Malta with his chic and charming daughter. The Commander, a bachelor, falls in love with Celia Newbiggin. Then Lady Mildred arrives with a pair of twins and a lady's maid. Romances spring up like mushrooms.

Since Sir Percy will not sanction a ball, a concert is improvised in his honor, and the wits of the ward-room are exercised to utilize the meager properties existing in the ship's stores. Pook A. B. says he can do anything, and to watch him singing lugubriously about wives and mothers, or to hear him recite with his eyes shut—so that he can remember his words—is to see Mr. A. W. Baskcomb in the funniest mood. Mr. Victor Stanley, as Bundy, makes us rock with laughter with his imitation of a Maltese sailor. Mr. Michael Shepley as the Major who confuses the twins, Cora and Dora, is irresistible. Mr. Basil Foster is smart and courtly as the Commander. Miss Mary Clare is the pattern of discretion, though she has scarcely enough to do, while Miss Jane Baxter, whether she is dressed as Pierrette or a Midshipmaid, "could wheedle anybody," though the politician of Mr. Clive Currie is a stiff proposition.

Mr. Ian Hay and Commander King-Hall have only a very slender story to tell, but it is embellished with so much frivolity and fresh humor and spun out with such ingenuity that it fills an evening with rich delights. The chief honors lie with Mr. Baskcomb. To have heard him recite Longfellow is to have enjoyed the limits of farce. This is one of the pieces that break down all reserves. You do not smile but laugh unashamedly, for a wind of exhilarating nonsense blows through it that acts like a tonic. "The Midshipmaid" is a worthy successor to "The Middle Watch," by the same authors, and seems likely to fill the Shaftesbury for some time to come.

A Congress of Folk Dancing has been held in Copenhagen. Some 900 folk dancers from Scandinavian countries and from England took part in the dancing in the Standion and in the Town Hall.

The Bayreuth Festival

By WALTER SCHRENK

BAYREUTH

IN SPITE of Germany's heavy burdens and responsibilities at the present moment, thousands of persons came to the Bayreuth Festival this year to hear Wagner's works played in their original home. Though foreign countries were well represented, especially America and England, a large number of the public were Germans, and many of these were able to be present only at great financial sacrifice. Most of them have a deep and sincere sense of relation with the great ideals of Bayreuth; they know that it concerns one of the most lovely treasures of culture in their country and are anxious to help in its preservation.

The "Bayreuth ideal" has existed for more than 50 years and has always shown increasing vitality. Wagner's son, guardian and keeper during his lifetime of a great heritage, followed his mother a few months after her passing, and Karl Muck, preserver of the traditional Wagnerian style, has retired from the management of the festivals. In most difficult times a new era has started for Bayreuth. But we already see new forces at work, with Frau Winifred, the active young widow of Siegfried Wagner, at the head. She has intrusted the work of the Meister for the future to Wilhelm Furtwängler and Heinz Tietjen, and a better choice one cannot imagine. Both had placed themselves at the disposal of this year's festival, Furtwängler as conductor of "Tristan and Isolde" and Tietjen as silent collaborator behind the scenes. Arturo Toscanini, as in past years, conducted "Tannhäuser" and, for the first time, "Parsifal." As long as artists of such rank are at the service of Wagner we need have no fears for the future of Bayreuth.

"Tannhäuser"

The first Bayreuth cycle began with "Tannhäuser," which, according to the last wishes of the Meister, is given here in its final Paris setting. In the house on the green hill every seat was taken when Toscanini raised the baton. He repeated his brilliant performance of last year, when the unity and detail work were so wonderfully thought out that orchestra and stage reached a height which, even here, has rarely been attained. Before the prodigies he achieved at the desk, all superlatives must fail. The qualities of the music of the Bacchanale, seemed heightened, in comparison with last year's performance, as was the brilliance of the symphonic building up in the second act Finale. The power, clarity and purity of his musicianship are wonderful and the manipulation of tonal effects and his exquisite phrasing are indescribable. With what exactness he places the accents, with what dramatic fervor he forces on the flow of music and what a sense of form is found in his analysis of the score! The orchestra played very beautifully and followed him with the greatest precision.

The distribution of the solo parts of the work, considerably changed, was an improvement on that of last year. Maria Müller remained as a fascinating Elisabeth and sang her part with great warmth, power and tenderness of feeling. In the title rôle one heard Lauritz Melchior, whose Tannhäuser, was, vocally and dramatically, an extremely fine and finished performance. Anny Helm sang the part of Venus with great artistry. Gerhard Hüsch was an extraordinarily good Wolfram and Josef von Manowarda gave an excellent presentation of the Landgraf. The singing of the choruses, under the guidance of Hugo Rüdel, was equally good. The décor instituted by Siegfried Wagner was cleverly stage-managed by Alexander Spring.

"Parsifal"

Whenever performances are given in Bayreuth, "Parsifal," Richard Wagner's last work, is invariably the main point of attraction in the festival. Of all Wagner's works this is the only one which was written exclusively for the "Festspielhaus," with knowledg of the acoustical properties of the building, and, as we know it was the wish of the composer that it should not be performed elsewhere. Without doubt, it belongs to this house, not only because it was Wagner's desire, but because the Bayreuth Festspielhaus alone, with its sunken and covered orchestra and superb acoustics, offers the possibility of realizing the tonal miracles of the score in their completeness.

For nearly 30 years Karl Muck conducted "Parsifal" in Bayreuth and gave a highly admirable and classical presentation of the work, a model of faithfulness to the purity of style. Now, another great master of the art of conducting has taken the place of Muck—Arturo Toscanini. His conception of the score of "Parsifal" is quite different to that of Muck. If the latter is hard and severe in his tonal development, Toscanini favors greater variety of tone color and a more subtle grace of line. His tempi are considerably broader than those of Muck—for instance, over the first act he took 12 minutes longer—and he has the "breath" to sustain the longest sweep with intensity. All the secrets of this score, in which Wagner sums up his great life-work, are revealed by Toscanini in indescribable beauty of sound. The grandeur of the tonal construction is magnificent and the expression is intensified to the utmost limit. The strongest and most overpowering impression was made by Toscanini in the sacramental parts of the score, and when the curtain falls on the solemn consecration of the last Grail scene it is an experience which no words can describe.

The compelling power of Toscanini calls forth the highest achievement from both orchestra and stage. Never before has Herbert Janssen sung Amfortas with such sincerity of feeling, nor has Fritz Wolff ever shown such maturity of style and vocal perfection as on this night. Even the fine Gurnemanz of Ivar Andresen was far beyond his usual form. With her superb singing Elisabeth Ohms gave a vivid characterization of Kundry. The singing of the chorus, and particularly of the flower maidens, rehearsed by Hugo Rüdel, was beautiful. There were many improvements in the staging and lighting, but the décor ought to be brought more up-to-date, especially that of the Magic Garden and the Grail scene.

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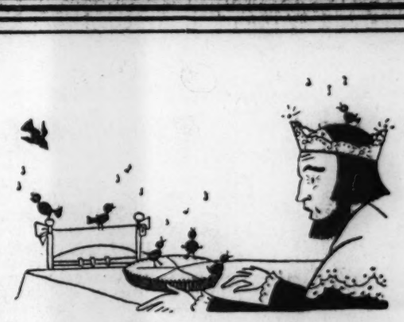

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Loveman, Joseph and Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

EDUCATIONAL

The Parent

Nyack, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

A sigh so often accompanies the mention of the modern generation that I find myself sighing also, but over us parents and not over the children. I wonder if we might not bridge over that gulf, if one does exist, between our children and ourselves, by developing the somewhat neglected gift of quietness and understanding. Naturalists are often able to approach and study the wild young things of the forests, without frightening them away, by a quietness of approach. The dawning intelligence and expanding thoughts of childhood have always seemed to me like these shy citizens of the wood. They run away if we are too aggressive in our approach. Our salvation is in winning the confidence and hold onto an understanding companionship.

To illustrate the point, I will relate a little experience of my own childhood. My city relatives invited me, a country child, to visit them. Coming from a quiet village they thought I would enjoy exciting things, so they took me to a circus, a puppet show and an acrobatic performance, which secretly terrified me. I hoped they would ask me what I really wanted to do, but was too shy to tell. I wanted to hear a famous violinist that my music teacher had told me was playing in the city.

When I went home my mother found out that I was disappointed so she herself took me to the city and we heard the violinist together. What I remember was that she let me be silent for a long time after the music She never asked me to express praise or gratitude. She understood perfectly that it was beyond speech. She asked me to play some simple arrangements on the piano, of the same classics the violinist had played. We enjoyed them together. After the spell had worn off we talked freely, but she did not rush noisily into the sanctuary and demand that I talk.

It is my most precious memory, that of an understanding mother. I confided my dearest thoughts to her and she shared her wisdom and experience with me. My gratitude is beyond words to express and there was no gulf between us.

Mrs. J. L. S.

It's Easy to Kodak a Child

"Fishes, Mitty Martin has some fishes" shrieked the tiny maid, bending over the little pool. "O-o-o-h-h-h! I see the fish—ES!"

"S-s-s-h-h-h! Virginia, and if you keep very, very still, the 'fishes' will come right to the top of the water and you can count them!"

The child squatted down on her heels, her little face rapt with waiting interest. A few feet away, her neighbor knelt on the ground with an inexpensive kodak—ready—and snap! "It's the best picture I ever had of her," said her mother, delightedly, "she never would sit still!"

The very last thing I would do would be to ask a child to sit still. I try to get him to forget his little body—and think of the pet or the toy or the game or whatever I am "taking a picture of."

If a baby, tie her securely by means of rag under dress or hidden in some way (a strip of white cloth "hides" better under a dainty dress). Then find an object in which she will be thoroughly interested. Make her comfortable. Sit down comfortably yourself and have somebody else hand her the object or place it in front of her. She will reach for it—and there's your picture!

If the child is a little older—old enough to be self-conscious—enlist his interest in the fact that "we must get a good picture of the new beach ball," or whatever toy or pet is to be in the picture. Talk of everything but himself. Tell him to "look at the ball" or "watch kitty"—not at kodak.

To get story pictures or action photographs is also simple. For instance, the writer wished a picture of two small boys in the garden. "We really ought to show somebody taking care of the garden, don't you think, boys? Or working in it. Suppose, Ernest, you take the hoe, and go to work; Seeley, you might take the hose and run water into the pool. Be sure to watch your work so the ones who look at the picture will see you are good workmen! Now, start 'working' and keep at it till I say 'snap.' When I say 'snap', stop perfectly still, as you do when you play statue, and don't forget to work well till you hear 'snap.' Now, one, two, three, snap! Fine—that was just practice. This time we really take it." (Result, a good action photograph.)

That is a method calculated to take all self-consciousness from the child's thought. He is interested in something beside the fact that he is having his picture taken.

For a good amateur photograph, I find the ones that sell the best are the ones that show a story, or action or strong interest on the part of the subject. I never "snap" while the subject is looking at camera. I often trim or cut off a piece of film before printing—improves picture.

With grown-ups, family groups especially, it is just as easy to have them all interested in something besides the picture. Grown-ups, too, often need to be freed from self-consciousness. Turn their interest on some one particular object, or pet, or the baby, or whatever is best at the moment, and they will group themselves in natural, happy poses, so that the picture will please even friends of friends, as well as recipients themselves. Who hasn't been bored by pictures of strangers in which they are lined up—ready to be shot!

I spent a whole morning getting six snapshots of two toddlers—but the large studio developing them said they were the best they had ever developed—a spontaneous letter. Yet the effort was just "play" to all concerned.

V. S. M.

A Friend to Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

TWO young men graduated from Harvard recently. One had been elected to an honorary society and given a golden key as an appreciation of his high scholastic standing and worthy character. The other young man graduated with his courses creditably passed, but with no outstanding achievement to mark his college years. His honors had been earned in other ways. He was also the possessor of a golden key, although it was an intangible asset and he was not fully aware of it.

It happens that this young man liked boys. He liked them at all times and seasons, whether he was studying for college examinations, planning for his holidays, or busy with the long winter grind. For the last four years he had steadily continued his college course, earned all his own running expenses, and yet found time to be a friend to boys in countless ways.

He Had a Way With Them

Boys have telephoned him for advice and instruction, boys have come to his house for training in woodcraft and scout work, boys have stopped him in the streets with questions, and saluted him eagerly on his way to college. He has befriended certain boys by encouraging them to develop their talents, he has found interesting tasks for boys who needed to earn money for a trip to camp or a holiday outing, and he had a way with them all that made them stand straighter and try harder.

This young man has not only been Scoutmaster of a troop in the winters and counsellor at a boys' camp in the summers, but he has spent much of his spare time working with boys. One would not think there was much spare time for anything if one had seen the piles of stout, ponderous books to be read, the papers to be written, the investigations to be made, for the college courses, and if one realized that many hours a day were spent in earning his way and taking part in the home duties.

"It doesn't take much time to help the boys," explained the young man once to a friend. "I don't do much for them, but they know I'm ready if they want me."

It was not much he did, perhaps, but he often took a group of city urchins swimming in the community tank, or he organized a hike for another group, or he wrote to a chap who was lonely, and he gave some little fellows a chance to see the circus. Sometimes while he was studying, his doorbell rang and boys of various ages between seven and fourteen had come to ask how to go ahead in making their boats, or maybe they needed help in constructing airplanes. By studying a little later at night and a bit earlier in the morning he hardly missed the time given to the boys.

Whenever this young man was with the boys he was unobtrusively teaching them something interesting, and their lessons in various crafts were accompanied by unspoken lessons in being good sports, living up to one's promises, and doing one's best in all circumstances. There was always some fun on hand such as making ice cream, solving a puzzle, roasting sausages over an open fire, or story-telling.

Dotted With Faces

So all through the four years of college this young man's days have been dotted with the eager, bright, inquiring faces of little boys. And never once has he caused their eagerness to fade, or dulled their brightness, or failed to try to answer their spoken questions and their unspoken confidence. Mothers and fathers greeted him with a smile, and they trusted him at any time or anywhere with their sons.

"Oh this work is just an outlet for me," said the young man deprecatingly in answer to some word of appreciation. "I don't have much else to do in my spare time and so I have some fun with the youngsters."

One day recently someone told him that he had a rare talent for helping small boys.

"There's something about them that 'gets' you," said the young man thoughtfully. "I sure do like boys."

He cannot wear that golden key on his watch chain, but nevertheless it is a real key, as love and faith and service are real, and with it he unlocks the hearts of small boys.

The Playroom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DO WE ever stop to think how much a child is influenced by having a playroom all his own? With the playroom comes the sense of ownership and with that comes respect for property. For no child, we believe, is going to willingly destroy that which really belongs to him and which he loves. Besides the sense of ownership, comes the development of his imagination. Unwatched and unguarded by adults, a child is going to act perfectly natural.

Given the proper space and furniture, the children's playroom may be easily given an atmosphere of "make-believe"—and "make-believe" we must remember, only comes with free, spontaneous, unquestioned play.

More than one attic has been transformed into a wonderful place. Its location seems best there where the children are far away from adults who might be annoyed by the roar of wild lions, the whoop of Indians, of circus performers or wild west shows. Let us hope that the sun streams through the playroom windows upon plenty of bright color and soft walls and perhaps upon a bright colored floor of linoleum that shades well with the walls.

In one attic playroom I know, there is charm and beauty in every niche. The furniture, instead of being cast-offs of the family, has been made either by father or by the children themselves. There are morris chairs, armchairs, rocking chairs sturdily made and dressed up in pretty bright cretonnes. And the chairs fit the children; they are not adult size. On the walls are pictures, panels and friezes in plenty, daintily colored by the children and hung low enough to be enjoyed by them. There is a big blackboard upon which they may write and an easel where they paint or draw. In one corner is a big box of tools and lumber where they make their own tops, kites, little carts and dolls' beds. In the opposite corner is built a large platform where the shows take place.

Perhaps, too, the attic offers a little toy cupboard or two where dishes or trinkets may be stored away when not in use. Many an old kitchen table has had its legs sawed off, a molding put about its edge to contain sand. For we know that a sand table offers to children a myriad of ideas, plans and fancies.

Children love more than all else simplicity. Fussy things are not attractive to children. Everything about this playroom of theirs should be plain, simple and yet artistic and colorful. The days of plain white or of drab for children have gone.

Please, then, let us provide for the children a playroom of their own where they may play, romp, build, construct, dance, imagine and dream all by themselves.

F. P. T.

"Akron," the City, as Illustrated in Conventionalized Design by Fernando Gutierrez of the Philippines.

At an Akron School of Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

THE newest form of transportation, the airship, has already been depicted in one of the oldest forms of art, that of symbolic design. One design, illustrating the midwest industrial city of Akron, is the work of Fernando Gutierrez, a young Filipino student, who has recently entered the University of Akron to take up art and biology.

The "problem" was suggested by Mrs. Jane Barnhardt, art director at the university, in a six weeks' intensive course in design, in which the students studied first the fundamental theories of arts as illustrated in the work of the ancient Indians and Aztecs.

"We found that these ancient peoples always made symbolic designs telling the stories of their own tribes and villages," said Mrs. Barnhardt. "So I suggested to the class that we attempt to illustrate Akron in the same manner. It was significant that although the designs submitted varied greatly, ships lighter-than-air played an important part in each one."

Gutierrez's design was worked out in violets and reds, soft yellows and tans, with the tall buildings in the background a pale gray. The whole gave a pleasing Oriental effect. The great Zeppelin dock with the nose of an airship visible was the central theme, while other blimps and airships and even automobile tires were worked in with an interesting variation of line and spacing. Some have remarked that the design would be ideal for wallpaper in the office or study of an Akron business man or lighter-than-air enthusiast.

Mrs. Barnhardt's summer class was made up of people from all walks of life who were interested in art purely for art's sake and not to make up credits.

If You Like—Business Subjects

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ITS vocational guidance pamphlets, the University of Chicago has undertaken to point out to students what vocations they may naturally expect to succeed in, on the basis of the subjects that appeal to them in college. H. G. Shields, assistant dean of the School of Commerce, outlines opportunities for people who like business, in part, as follows:

"In the field of public accounting the student may engage in auditing, system installation or financial investigations; or he may, after he has acquired practical experience in accounting, take up the work of business counseling. . . . Men trained and experienced in accounting are more and more being called into responsible executive and managerial positions."

"There is a fairly constant demand for well-trained statisticians. Business men, as a basis for future planning, are more and more demanding facts, properly collected, interpreted and presented."

"Students who have specialized in the field of production may find promising openings in the cost department or in the production-planning department of manufacturing plants."

"In the field of marketing, there is a constant demand for salesmen, advertising assistants, purchasing agents, research assistants, sales managers and branch managers."

"There is a steady demand for well-trained, competent men for such posts as security salesmen, financial analysts, investment counselors, treasurers, cashiers, loan officers, credit officers, security purchasing agents, trust officers, managers of investment accounts, and stock and bond traders."

"The number of positions in the personnel field is limited but shows an encouraging increase. It has a definite appeal to the man or woman of good personality or training who is keenly interested in the human side of business."

"Students with special training in risk and risk-bearing find employment with insurance companies as actuarial assistants, salesmen and junior executives. . . ."

"Students who select the transportation field may find employment opportunities with transportation or communication agencies, in the traffic departments of industrial concerns, with chambers of commerce and trade organizations, with governmental bureaus charged with planning transport facilities and with regulatory commissions."

Women as well as men have business opportunities awaiting them, but they, too, need special training and apprenticeship, according to Mr. Shields. Experience shows, he says, that responsible positions are often reached through such posts as those of secretaries, office managers, research assistants, writers of advertising copy, editors of house organs, sales correspondents, investment analysts and personnel workers, among women.

[Six short articles based on the set of vocational pamphlets issued by the University of Chicago form this series. The fifth will appear in the near future.]

The Roof Garden

In the big city but friendly as home

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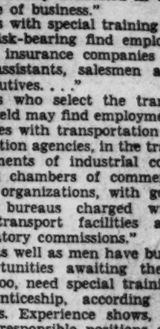

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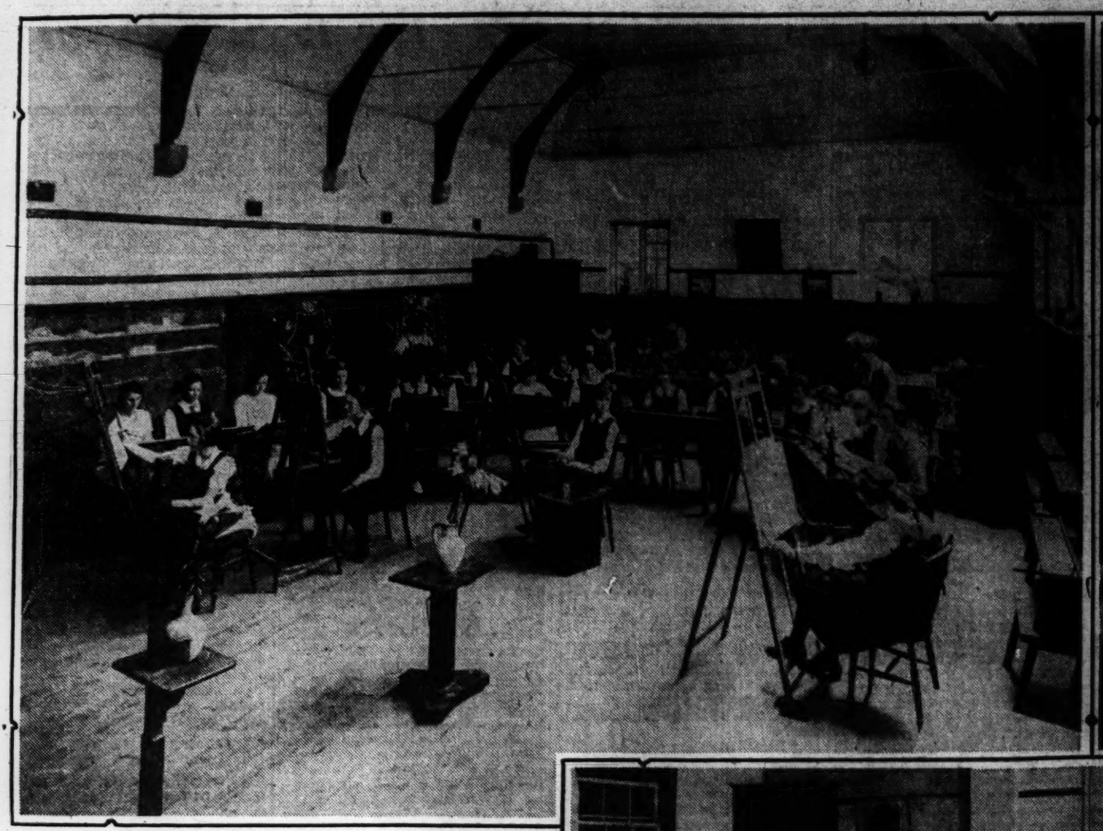

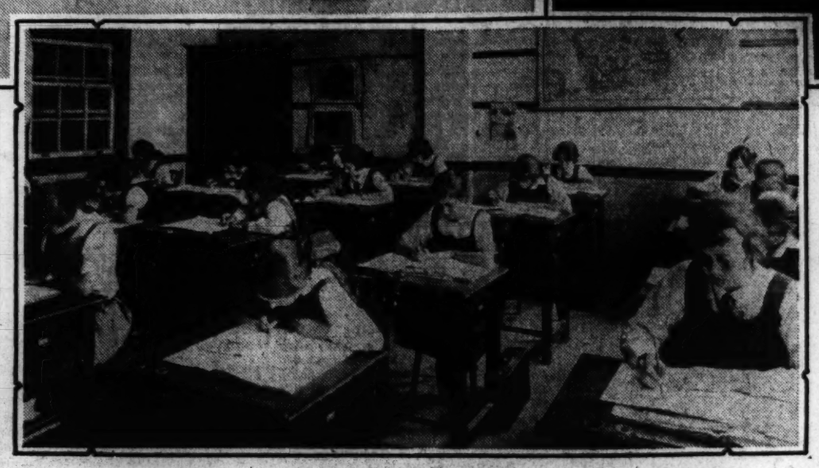

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Attractive Textbooks

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MOST of us remember our school textbooks with a kind of shudder. For years the writer could not endure Shakespeare for memory of the hours he had spent learning by heart the pedantic notes found at the end of annotated editions, and, had not an enlightened teacher sent him off to France and Germany, he would never have believed that French and German were living languages, able to open up a boundless realm of friendship and interest. If Englishmen are generally considered unsympathetic and unimaginative, the books used in their schools are largely to blame.

After the war, thousands of teachers came back to their desks mentally quickened by travel and contact with other races. Having helped to make history, they could no longer regard it as a series of isolated facts, and French people, they knew, talked of other things than the pens of their gardener's aunts. Many teachers, moreover, were eager to find ways of planting the seeds of peace and universal friendship—a process hardly facilitated by the average history book. Travel had made them regard geography as something much more than a list of place-names. It is not surprising, therefore, that a demand for textbooks of a new kind should make itself felt.

So Youngsters Would Choose It

The fact is, that no book should be put before young people which has not some positive human and literary value. Youngsters have hearts, and they have an instinctive feeling for the beautiful; their sense of justice and chivalry is keen. Every subject can be dealt with by a writer of skill and fine feeling in such a way that it will be acceptable to youth.

Some notable attempts have been made toward this end in different countries. In England, Miss Caroline Mason founded a system which has obtained wide favor, whereby instruction in nearly every subject is imparted by selected reading from books of genuine literary merit. This makes a big demand on the central authority which devises the yearly plan of reading, but the widespread success of the system has demonstrated its value. The interest of the scholars is kindled, both in the subject and in reading generally; and the effect on their mental acumen is such that a certain county in which the plan was rather generally adopted had to have something else quite special for schools retaining the old methods.

Writers With Three Qualities

The alternative is to secure textbooks which have a genuine human and literary value. The difficulty about this is, that the books must necessarily be written by authors well acquainted with the subject, in sympathy with young people, and of literary ability—three qualities not often found together. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has indeed written a History of England, but it is doubtful whether it can hold a place beside the duller but more solid textbooks. J. R. Green's "Short History of the English People" is ideal for upper forms, but it is by no means short, and can only be read in extracts to the younger pupils. History is such an ideal subject for the writer of imagination and broad sympathy, that it is to be hoped publishers will not be satisfied till they have had it rewritten, from a world standpoint, for all grades.

A Swedish Reader

Geography should be one of the finest subjects for a writer's pen. A textbook on geography should convey the atmosphere of the country treated, and depict both its scenery and its people as they appear to a youthful traveler. That this can be done is certain. Early in this century The National Association of Teachers in Sweden approached Selma Lagerlöf and asked her to write such a geographical reader of their country. "Nils Holgersson's Wonderful Ride Through Sweden" became at once a best seller; it has been translated into fifteen languages for its human appeal alone, and has a higher sale than any other of this famous author's works. Moreover, he who has read it knows his Sweden.

Selma Lagerlöf had herself been a gifted teacher, and she worked closely with a friend of equal ability, Valborg Olander, who read parts of the manuscript aloud to her pupils to test its appeal; Dr. Lagerlöf has also her exceptional gift for seizing the character of a landscape and sketching it vividly; she was therefore well suited to her task. With sufficient care, it should be possible to find gifted writers in other lands who could render the same service.

Germany is certainly giving us all the lead today in providing readers descriptive of the life, landscape and social problems of other lands. These have been dealt with in detail in these columns, but we can emphasize once more the value of finding authors in foreign lands to write for ones children about their respective countries, under the editorship of a native teacher. G. F. T.

Teach Farm Boys By 'Do and Learn'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kan.

THE proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. By the same axiom, the proof of the teaching of vocational agriculture in the high schools of the United States under the administration of the federal Smith-Hughes Act is what responsible people, in the communities where vocational agriculture is taught, say about this do-and-learn school method.

L. B. Pollom, state supervisor of vocational agriculture here, has received the following statements:

"The vocational agriculture course is one of the most popular in our high school," declares W. A. Schaal, a bank cashier in Lawrence. He discloses that 80 per cent of the farm boys enrolled in school are students in this course, which extend over a period of three years and includes studies of live stock, crops, mechanics and farm management. Each boy is required to conduct at least one project during the year.

Here is what Leon A Waite, purebred Hereford cattle breeder near Winfield and father of two boys who have studied vocational agriculture, says: "Vocational agriculture has been a great success in our schools. It has meant a great deal to my two boys. They are continually putting into practice on the farm the things taught in vocational agriculture and the boys are making a success of it, too."

Fred G. Laptad, master farmer and owner of a widely known live stock farm near Lawrence says: "Vocational agriculture is of great importance to the future of the farming industry. First, because it begins at the correct time in the student's career; second, it affords a very interesting activity, and finally it improves agriculture."

Another banker, A. L. Guy of Wakefield, discloses that after 12 years' experience with Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture he is fully convinced that it is one of the best, if not the most essential courses of study, in the high school curriculum. He explains: "It gives the pupil a new interest in education, it teaches students to use their hands and to be efficient and practical. It has tided many a boy over the most critical period of his school life. It is helpful to our community because it sends the boys back to the farm to introduce improved methods and to eliminate waste."

W. W. Shepherd, owner of a farm near Overland Park, believes the teaching of vocational education to be the best rural education program being pursued in the country today. "Without it a farm boy attending high school would have no opportunity to acquire training and experience in the vocation he will probably follow as his life work. It will undoubtedly result in a more prosperous agriculture in America," he forecasts.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Fitting the House to Its Site

An Essential Part of the Plan

By MARC N. GOODNOW
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PLANNING the arrangement of the rooms of a house, important as it is, cannot be said to be complete until the house has been fitted theoretically to its site. For the happiest room arrangement in the world may be, and often is, spoiled by the thoughtless, unhappy placement of the house in such a way as to shut out the sun from those rooms which need it most, or miss the maximum of view or breeze or convenience afforded by the site.

The topography of the site, as well as the number and position of trees, if there be any, will influence the location of certain rooms as well as the foundations to support them. The character of the soil and the possible presence of rock will also have a bearing both on the orientation of the house and the amount of excavation or filling to be done to make it solid and substantial.

One is not always able to control the frontage of the site with respect to the points of the compass, but with a little study it is nearly always possible to adapt each room to the particular exposure most suited to its particular functioning. In this way both warmth and light are introduced into various rooms at the time when they are most desired and the interests of sanitation and cheeriness also are served. These should, of course, always take precedence over view or scenery, which are desirable, but not so vital.

Sunlight Considered

Generally, the living room should have its exposures toward either the south and east or the south and west, for in this room an abundance of sunlight is needed, and at the same time there is possible a freedom of movement which enables its occupants to change their positions if the light or heat from the sun's rays is too strong. It is no longer regarded as necessary to place the living room in a position overlooking the street; in fact, a large number of houses today have their bedrooms at the front and the living room along the side or at the rear.

Since the breakfast room or nook is occupied during the coldest part of the day, this room should invariably have an aspect toward the morning sun, which requires that it face either east or southeast. Here there is real need for early morning warmth and cheer.

If the dining room also serves for breakfast, then an eastern or southeastern aspect is of particular value for this room for the same reasons that apply to lighting the breakfast room. Later in the day direct rays of the sun would not be so desirable, for then the room will have been warmed by artificial means. A western exposure is less to be desired than a southern exposure, for the reason that in summer the slanting rays of the sun will penetrate far into the room and cause discomfort to those at the table.

But this will not be true of a southern exposure, for when the sun is hottest, it is also directly overhead, and the room escapes the more direct rays. The room, therefore, is warmed, but is not made uncomfortable. If the dining room adjoins a terrace or patio, ample shade may be provided with a roof projection or canopy.

The kitchen undoubtedly serves its purpose best when it has a northern or northeastern exposure. Southern and western sunlights are usually too fervent in summer for a room which generates its own heat, although it is pleasant to have a ray of sunlight for greeting early in the morning.

Cross Ventilation

With regard to other rooms of the house—bathroom, bedrooms, library and nursery—all these should have sunlight for its cheer and its sanitary effect. They should also, where possible, have more than one exposure to insure cross ventilation. Prevailing winds should be studied not only to introduce cool breezes in summer but to avoid drafts that carry odors from the kitchen to other rooms of the house.

The position of the house on the site also will be affected by trees; there is seldom a good excuse for cutting them down and ample reasons for turning the house or building it to take advantage of their shade and their decorative value. The owner, builder or architect who sweeps his site clean of its natural growth shows a deplorable lack of imagination and ingenuity. It is nearly always possible to make the house conform to its site in this particular, although, if necessary to do so, the trees may be uprooted and transplanted when the grading is completed.

All of this requires visualization on the part of the owner, a process that may be aided by either a miniature model or a plot plan, or both. In this connection, the importance of a survey of the site should be mentioned. Not only does the survey definitely establish the lines of the property, but it may serve as a valuable protection in the event of a dispute.

Precautions applying to the location of trees on the site also apply to the character of the sub-soil. If rock is prevalent that fact should be known, for its position with regard to the house may require blasting or it may even cause a rearrangement of rooms.

Naturally every home and every site offers an individual problem. This is so true that it frequently causes many mistakes to be made by persons who see a house which they like and which they think will serve their needs on their own site. As a result, the house neither looks nor acts like the prototype. It may face in the same direction, with the rooms arranged in the same way, but be altogether lacking in the same atmosphere or the same comfort and serviceability.

Problems of orientation are particularly noticeable among hillside houses, where contours and views are sometimes so radically different; here it is practically impossible to adapt one house to a different site or even to build an individual home without consideration of the factors involved in fitting the house to its site.

Here, as elsewhere in homebuilding, successful results mean simply the employment of common sense in bringing within the house those very necessary and charming elements which nature has provided free of cost. By just a little forethought we add unto our homes some things at least for which we need not pay, which is a boon to any homebuilder!

Mott Photo

The Relation of the Sunroom to the House and to the Garden Is as Important in One Climate as Another. Situated at a Corner of the Building, This Room Has a Double Exposure. House of Mr. Frank Matthiessen, Beverly Hills, Calif. Marshall P. Wilkinson, Designer.

Dahlias for Garden Effect

A Part of the General Layout

By RICHARD S. WILMOT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cos Cob, Conn.

THE fame and popularity of the dahlia has reached a peak, and its showy bloom is to be seen in nearly every garden. It is, because of its great size, one of our most colorful plants and is especially valuable for autumn color. In spite of the dahlia's popularity it remains an outsider in that it seldom is used so that it seems to "belong" in the garden. Too often it is treated as a show flower, neighbors competing in an effort to produce the largest blooms. Rarely, indeed, does one see a garden in which dahlias are actually incorporated with the general plan. The possibilities of the dahlia as valuable garden material deserve greater consideration.

Given sunlight, a fair amount of moisture, and a rich soil, the dahlia will grow well and reward us with rich display of bloom from July until frost. Dahlias that are indifferently handled will not produce perfect flowers, and the plant deserves good care. But it isn't among garden plants which require coddling. Little is to be gained by early planting. In the latitude of southern Connecticut the dahlia can be planted early in May, but tubers planted much later bloom as early and grow more satisfactorily. Many gardeners who have marked success with dahlias withhold the tubers until June 1. Growth is more rapid after the weather becomes fairly settled. Dahlia tubers should be planted quite deeply. Too shallow planting may result in uprooting during one of the severe summer storms. Set at least six inches below the surface, the plant will gain a firm footing.

Quite Free of Insects

The dahlia is comparatively free of insect pests. Occasionally a black aphis attacks the foliage and flower stems, but the insect is easily routed with a special spray. The most troublesome and destructive insect is the borer, and nearly every garden species is attacked by it. Unless one is eagle-eyed the work of the insect remains undiscovered until it has gnawed its way to the top of the stalk. Wilted and fallen plants are the result of its work. If borers are present in the garden the stems of dahlias should be looked over each day. If a neatly bored hole is discovered in a stem, a length of light, flexible wire should be inserted and run up as far as it will go. Heavy broom straws are excellent weapons providing the insect hasn't progressed too far up the stem. There are also powders which have been recommended to keep borers away.

Tubers of certain dahlias increase so rapidly that one is tempted to set out entire clumps, rather than single tubers. However, a single strong tuber gives the best results. Any surplus tubers are easily given away, for grateful recipients are not difficult to find. The size of the individual flower will depend a great deal upon pruning. If exhibition blooms are desired, the side shoots and buds should be removed as they appear, leaving only the large terminal bud to mature. This method is hardly satisfactory where garden effect is wanted. If dahlias are to supply color for the garden, plants with two or three stems are most effective. None but the weakest side stems are to be removed. Faded blooms should be removed immediately, and should be cut at the base of the stem. Later in the dahlia season this rule must be carefully followed if neatness is desired. Staking is most important where dahlias are concerned, for most varieties become quite top-heavy. Stout wooden stakes, round, and about an inch in diameter, are most suitable. These will be quite inconspicuous if painted deep green and placed close to the stem of the plant. It is advisable to drive the stakes early in the season.

The care of dahlias does not end entirely with the coming of hard frost. The modern cellar, warm and cozy though it is, proves a poor storage place for dahlia tubers. The tubers seem to keep best in a cool, dry place. After the tops of the plants are blackened by frost, they should be cut off and the tubers lifted gently from the earth. If any tubers are injured during the process, it is best to remove them from the clump. If the weather is clear, the clumps should be left out of doors for two days, or until the soil within becomes dry enough to be easily shaken out. It is best to place the clumps so that the excess water in the stems will drain away. When the tubers are thoroughly dry and free from soil, they are ready to store.

The Deciding Point

The old-time sorts often required no more than a barrel, but the modern kinds seem less hardy. Sand is an excellent material for the storage of dahlia tubers. After the tubers are packed they should be placed in the coolest part of the cellar. Many gardeners look the tubers over during February or March, removing any decayed ones, and dividing the clumps. When planting time comes some tubers may seem too shriveled to contain life. These doubtful ones should be planted in an out-of-the-way corner, for appearances are often deceiving. Every clump of tubers should be marked as soon as it is taken from the ground, otherwise colors will be hopelessly mixed. A stout tag, tied to a fine wire, will be the best label.

The owner's position on the dahlia question will decide as to the use of the plant in the garden. The dahlia enthusiast is apt to consider the species a thing apart from ordinary garden subjects, and will insist upon planting his dahlias in a special place of their own. The frequency of such nursery-like precision in dahlia-plantings has prejudiced not a few gardeners. Those who recognize the dahlia as a notable addition to the list of first-class garden plants will wish to incorporate it into the plan of the garden.

Dahlias may be used to brighten up perennial borders, and sorts like the pompon type are useful for bedding. Tall dahlias are excellent for screening, for the embellishment of unsightly fences, and for background plants in plantings of annuals. Planted to the fore of a shrubbery group, dahlias will add interest when most of the shrubs are out of bloom. In choosing dahlias for garden effect, enough of each chosen color should be procured so that the colors will be telling. At least six of a kind will be needed. Many charming combinations are possible. Pale yellow or deep orange dahlias are effective when used with lavender or blue-purple hardy asters. White dahlias are useful to tone down the blazing color of such plants as tiger lily, helenium and hardy sunflower.

The nursery lists of dahlias are long, and the many colors fill the thought of the reader with gay garden pictures. The color range includes the coppery orange shades so in demand at the present time. A few of the types of dahlias are the decorative, with large, full flowers; cactus-flowered, narrow-petaled; hybrid cactus, wider, waved petals; pompon, small, very double flowers with tubular petals; double show, resembling the pompon, but larger; penny flowered, large petals around a center of short, twisted petals, and the single sorts.

Dahlias are easily raised from seed. The seedlings bloom early if given a head start in February, and in August if planted directly in the soil around May 15. The flowers show great variety, and this makes the growing of dahlias from seed most interesting. Probably but one in a hundred will pass the test of the dahlia expert, but many will be nice enough to save. Those making a start with dahlias had best buy tubers, since a miscellaneous lot grown from seed would not be effective in the garden.

For an Extra Cupboard

Have you an extra and apparently useless doorway? If you have taken over an old house, or it might even be a new one, and are planning to make certain changes, you may find at least one doorway that could be dispensed with and the space used for other purposes.

It isn't always easy or profitable to tear out the frame and fill up the opening to make it part of the wall, but there are other ways of making use of the space. With the door removed a plaster-board backing can be built into the space, even with the wall, thus allowing room on the other side for shelves for extra china, as an exhibition space for the collector's joys, or, more substantially, a bookcase may be made to fit into the space, and aside from a narrow molding around, if it happened to be that kind of a door frame, the doorway is as if it never had been. It isn't necessary to even remove the door itself, if it happens to be hung on the side away from the room in which the shelves are to be built in. It can simply be closed and locked and thus will form the background for the shelves, and possibly painted or papered to match the wall.

If a covering of some sort is indicated for the shelves, glass doors, designed to harmonize with the rest of the fixed background of the room, may be fitted in, or draperies to match those at the window may be hung. Sometimes it is advisable to build regular shelves, end pieces and all, measured exactly to fit into the space, but if solidity isn't a particularly important factor, cleats may be fastened at suitable intervals up the door frame and separate shelves set or nailed on these. Either of these ways make it possible easily to return the space to its original use if changing ideas or conditions make it advisable.

Odd windows may be treated in the same way. In one case where new stairs were to be built in such a way that they partly covered a window, shelves were fitted in to hold a vase of flowers or an ornament, and the effect was quite charming.

In any arrangement of this sort there is always the pleasant and perhaps virtuous feeling of having rescued otherwise useless space.

Castlecrag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sidney, N. S. W.

Castlecrag, on the uplands of Middle Harbor, is a rare example of good town planning. It would be difficult to find a happier situation for a domestic settlement than this delightful, rocky bush-embowered district. Nature has bountifully endowed it with great rock outcrops, precipitous in parts, weather stained and lichen spotted, the crevices a host for the tender enrichment of delicate ferns; an amazing wealth of native flowers, seas of them rolling up the rocky slopes and a fine bush.

From these slopes one looks down on the still, deep azure convolutions of Middle Harbor, so broken by the foreshores as to appear like a chain of connected lakes. Toward the east, receding headlands leave the eye to Sydney Heads and the ocean beyond. The amenities of good town planning are here: efficiency in traffic circulation, drainage and essential services, parklands, etc., but without in any way spoiling the natural beauty.

Pedestrianism is catered for by a series of parks and pathways leading more or less directly to the various traffic terminals and shopping center. The handling of these byways is exceedingly clever. They provide a well-distributed area of open spaces, a cross reticulation of pathways that almost entirely separates pedestrian from vehicular traffic and they also carry the necessary services.

These radical ideals in town planning are reiterated in the local architecture. House plans have frequently been modified to fit in with some tree, beautiful rock or other natural feature. This free development of the plan form has generally ruled out of consideration the pitched roof and indicated the flat roof as the "beautiful necessity." As vantage points, to enjoy the loveliness of the scene, these flat roofs are delightful and they offer fine scope for highly domesticated tub gardens.

The ruggedness of their surroundings is expressed in the appearance of the homes. Stonewalls generally prevail, rough hewn and quickly weathered in harmony with the native rocks, but concrete, plastic and precast in color and its natural gray has been used. The homes not only fit into the landscape, but are a part of it. Walter Burley Griffin is the architect and town planner.

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

For a Sweet-Scented Garden

A Choice of Fragrant Flowers

By E. W. PARISH
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

WHAT is sweeter than the scent from a garden of well-selected flowers? The skill of the chemist's laboratory cannot capture the perfumes with which blossoms are endowed. If it were not for their scents some flowers would easily escape notice in a big garden where so many depend for attention upon colorful showiness. But color is for the day hours only, while the fragrance of the blossoms is a glory of the garden for both day and night. You may not see the pink masses of stocks, the rich browns of wallflowers and the tinted beauties of petunias, but they proclaim their presence in the scented atmosphere of the still night.

Why not, then, in selecting plants for the garden, have in mind those which send out exquisite fragrance, as well as those which have conspicuous color attraction? This phase of the home surroundings is very often overlooked, and much of the charm of the floral setting is missed. In many varieties of blossoms it is possible to select those which, lacking nothing in brightness, yet have the added delight of fragrance. It is not easy to get an authoritative, and complete, list. The seedsmen's catalogues are informative, up to a point, but not specific enough for the average gardener, who likes to be informed on definite lines.

Suggestive List

For that reason I was pleased to see a handy guide by an expert, called "Speargrass," who writes in the Adelaide Mail. I have had chats with him, and the reliability of his advice has led me to summarize his views. They have an application to every country, and as I have many of the flowers in my own garden here in Adelaide, the information may be found interesting to the far-away readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

Taking a quick survey of the list of the blossoms, there must be in our fragrant garden, roses, mignonette, wallflowers, carnations, stocks, violets, sweet peas and petunias, but care is necessary in the choice. Shrubs are indispensable to this banquet of perfume, and there is an excellent assortment of creepers to contribute their distinctive scents. And bulbs, too, have a place in the harmonious grouping, giving a balance, like a well-selected orchestra.

Roses offer a wonderful range in delicious perfumes. Gardeners who have specialized in the queen of blossoms will approve the list which "Speargrass" recommends. Others may be added, but it will be quite sufficient to mention Dame Edith Helen, Hadley, Mrs. Bryce Allan, America, Cynthia Forde, Columbia, Ethel Somerset, General McArthur, Hawlmark Scarlet, Lady Inchiquin, Lorraine Lee, La France, Lord Charlemont, Madame Jules Grolez, Mabel Morse, and Shot Silk. There is an exquisite group, combining fragrance and color loveliness.

Carnations of any kind are worthy of a place in this garden of haunting sweetness. There is really no reason to make a costly selection, for a group of ordinary varieties will do. A newcomer of great attraction is recommended in Chaband Giant, a massive specimen, delightfully fringed, and a king, too, in its scented strength. The carnation is a generous giver in all things, and the sweet persistence of fragrance wafted from a prolific bed of these easy-growing flowers leaves no doubt of their abiding popularity.

Here is a very modest, but delightful, group, essential to a garden of scents. There is a new double wallflower called Challenge Double, which it is suggested should be tried, and no mistake can be made in selecting Earliest Paris. In both instances, there is quick flowering from seed. As with carnations, however, so with wallflowers, it is not necessary to indulge in expensive, fancy varieties—none of them can possibly be disappointing.

In mignonette the best advice is to choose the large-flowered Machet strain. Mignonette seedlings rarely flourish, and the seed should be distributed about the borders, the soil having first been carefully prepared. These little green plants, with their soft brown blossoms, always make an attractive neutral setting to the small plots of gaudier flowers.

The dainty violet is a lover of the sunlight. Princess of Wales is massive and richly scented. Mrs. Lloyd George is also a favored variety and King of the Doubles has the dual advantage of long stems lifting its colors of deep lavender, touched with white. It is assuring to know that an outstanding authority, as "Speargrass," is also attracted by this impressive violet.

Nobody would miss sweet peas in our garden of fragrance. The varied loveliness of their tinting and the exquisite freshness of their scent have an Old-World appeal. It would be a major error to omit them from any list selected primarily for perfume. So, too, must be included the brilliant little Virginia stocks, whose presence suggests a careless sprinkling of miniature jewels. Then, for an edging plant, sown direct along the borders, what could be better than sweet alyssum, or Carpet of Snow?

Completing the list of the scented flowers, there are Nicotiana sanderæ hybrida, sweet sultan, and petunia—room must be found for these. There are many more, of course, but if all the flowers which have been mentioned are sown for our garden of fragrance, it will be sufficiently impressive, both for perfume and color.

It needs to be emphasized that the shrubs to keep prominently in mind are Lavandula dentata (French lavender) and spica (English lavender). Both may be raised quite easily from seed. I like the selection of shrubs made by "Speargrass" because I have many of them in my own garden, and they are a sweetly attractive group. They are very well-known, embracing such as daphne (one of the most beautiful of them all), lilac, with its rich clusters, lemon-scented verbena (Aloysia citriodora), Calycanthus præcox, woodbine, Bouvardia humboldti, Diosma, Gardenia thunbergia, Choisya ternata (Mexican orange), Genista fragrans, Spartium junceum (Spanish broom), Jasminum grandiflora, Taxicophlæ spectabilis, and Brugmancia knighti (trumpet flower). Another addition is the Japanese double-flowering plum, Prunus mume, with its exquisite, long-lasting pink blossoms. In Australia the flowering period extends from June into September, and the air in the vicinity is delicious with a caressing fragrance.

There is also the beautiful shrub, Luculia grantisima, which carries masses of pink blossoms, scent-laden, and spectacular to a high degree. For the cool latitudes, Boronia megastigma is recommended. On the general list may be placed, also, rosemary, lemon-scented thyme, bergamot, and catmint. These, again, are a concession to that Old-World appeal which persists when thinking out a garden of perfume—and of memory.

Climbers

There are further considerations. The climbing varieties must have a place, and the varieties recommended are: honeysuckle (lonicera), Mandevilla suaveolens, Phaseolus carcalla, Jasmine grandiflorum, Rhyncospermum jasminoids, wistaria, and Stephanotis floribunda. Apart from their fruits, orange trees, in climates where they will grow, have such a fragrance of blossom that they are entitled to a place if for no other reason; but there are purely ornamental varieties, such as the mandarin trees and the Japanese miniatures, worthy of consideration.

There is hardly any need to mention the sweet-scented bulbs—narcissus, hyacinths, liliums, tuberose and jonquils. Their fragrance may be too heavy for indoor culture, but out in the garden it mingles with the other perfumes in an exquisite blend.

A Cottage Adventure

Which in Remodeling Led to the Sixteenth Century

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

TWO people, searching for a quiet country home, were led one day to a little hamlet in Sussex, which lies about half a mile off the main road, running between Lewes and Brighton. About halfway up the village street the house hunters noticed a cottage for sale. It looked attractive. Its lower half was of brick and its upper half of hanging tiles, while its weatherbeaten, steeply sloping roof was of red tile also. They judged it to be at most about two hundred years old. At first sight it did not seem particularly interesting, although there were signs here and there which gave indication of greater age than the outside led them to expect. The walls were for the most part plastered and whitewashed, but the "parlor" was papered, and the tenant proudly called attention to the little commonplace iron grate, flanked by cupboards, which she had installed, and which they privately thought very ugly. Obviously the whole place was badly in need of renovation. However, they decided to purchase it, and to work at the renovations themselves after they had moved in.

On this first tour of inspection, they were puzzled to account for a large piece of masonry, having no apparent purpose, which thrust its way up through the floor of the one little attic the cottage contained. It did not seem to be connected.

After moving in, they first made a comfortable room for themselves upstairs. Then set to work on the room below which contained the iron grate, and which they intended for their living-room. They had noticed here and there vague outlines under the wallpaper with which this room was covered, which suggested the possible presence of beams, and embedded in the wall over the little grate, but high up near the ceiling, a short beam was actually visible. These things set their thoughts to work and led to discoveries and adventures which kept them busy for many weeks.

Detecting Beams

By tapping with a hammer along certain uneven marks which appeared under the wall paper, they thought they could detect beams at fairly regular intervals, and wondering what they might find they began eagerly stripping the coverings away from these marks. Layer upon layer of paper and plaster were removed, and bit by bit the original walls came to light revealing a complete structure of beam and plaster which dated the cottage at about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The apparently short beam in the wall over the fireplace had not received much attention. However, wondering just how far it extended, they took the hammer and, tapping along the wall once more, traced it for about eight feet or so. With their interest aroused, the stripping began again, layers of paper and plaster, as before, coming away, and revealing at last the most interesting beam of all. After repeated cleanings, what at first seemed exceptional roughness proved to be the crude carving of a rose in the center, from which grooves ran out to each end, where the design was repeated. It is probably some sixteenth-century farmer's rough attempt at decorating his home with the insignia of the Tudors, who reigned in England at that time.

A Hollow Sound

While tapping to determine the length of this carved beam, it was noticed that the wall all around gave out a hollow sound, and, as they had already decided to discard the iron grate, they now proceeded to pull this out. To their astonishment, a deep hollow appeared behind it. With thoughts of secret chambers and what not, they next proceeded to pull out the cupboards and found that the hollow space extended behind these also. Then the solution of the whole puzzle flashed upon them. The beam in the room below was a chimney beam, the deep hollow was not a chamber, but an immense open fireplace, and the masonry in the attic was the upper half of the chimney. It was heavy work, clearing, but at last it was completely uncovered, quite unspoiled.

Brick piers were added to improve the draft, then steel dogs and fire basket were placed on the open hearth, and when at last the fire was lit, the room glowed into such quiet beauty as to more than reward them for their weeks of labor.

When this cottage was built, bricks were not available in many part of England, and chimneys were a luxury only to be found in the manors and houses of the better kind. In this one, therefore, the fire would be lit on the hard-trodden floor, and the smoke would escape through a hole in the roof. Not a single brick was used in the construction of the original cottage, and this particular chimney is believed to have been added about 100 years after the cottage was built, while the outer casing of brick and tile must have been added much later still.

The rickety staircase was pulled out, and a simple and appropriate one installed which does not conflict with its surroundings. In the back wall of the room from which this ascends is one of the original oak mullioned windows, its frame and mullions intact just as they were set in when the place was built. It has settled into lines slightly out of its true form, which adds to its air of having grown into the surrounding walls, an air of blending which no art could produce. The glazing has left this interesting old woodwork undisturbed and the room is now a charming little entrance hall adapted for use also as a dining room.

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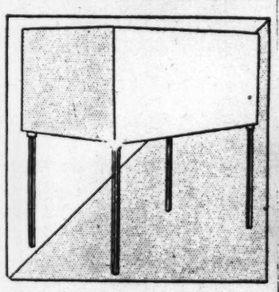

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INTERIOR DECORATION AND ANTIQUES

The Ethics of Modern Design and Its Craftsmen

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN DISCUSSING "Culture and Machine Art," in the Annual of American Design, Lewis Mumford states that modern industrial æsthetics requires for its success an ethical reorientation to life. He explains that the new forms can be enjoyed to the full only by those who put away all desire to have their possessions establish their social position and learn to require from them, instead, an enhancement of the finer values of life.

P. T. Frankl takes up the same theme in "The Home of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," "Comfort," he says, "has supplanted ostentation and convenient privacy is preferred to formal dignity." He points out that today comparatively little entertaining is done in the home; that many families use their apartments or houses more as perching places between tours of one kind and another, than as centers of work and social intercourse, as of old.

It is certainly true that less sentiment now attaches to the physical aspects of home; which, having become somewhat of an abstraction, depends very little on the permanancy of its walls and furnishings. The modern family moves frequently, with no thought of disloyalty to old ties, because these are bound up in human relationships rather than in things.

Benefits of Machine Economies

One notices a contemporary willingness, not to say eagerness, to acquire, in the place of an old thing, a new one which will yield greater satisfaction. Thus it becomes important to practice, in construction and placing of domestic furnishings, economy of hand labor. This at present is so costly that its products acquire a material value which is a limitation rather than an enhancement of pleasures.

"The modern interior," says Mr. Frankl, "should be more than half complete with the process of manufacturing, the assembling and fitting reduced to a minimum."

To this end he encourages the exploitation of new materials and methods, in order that quickly and economically assembled residences may be æsthetically satisfying—for the demand for æsthetic satisfaction is inherent in human nature. We desire graceful proportions, rhythmic forms and interesting color alliances.

Fortunately the machine is capable of executing crisp, clean lines which delight us; of polishing surfaces with tenderness or brilliance, as required; of producing synthetic materials that are attractive in appearance and easy to maintain. Richard Bach reminds us in defense of the machine, that it too, is a tool, however complex it has become, just as the plane and the chisel, the saw and the hammer are tools. "To use a machine, itself a fine thing, with skill," he says, "is a matter of character." Here again the ethical point of view is enunciated. Character is demanded of the mechanic, something of the old devotion of the manual worker. "Emerson's dictum," Mr. Bach continues, "applies to hand and machine work alike, 'for neither (quoting Emerson) can execute anything higher than the character can inspire.'"

"Craftsmanship" In Machine Products

But behind the machine and its operator must stand the designer-craftsman. It is he who, in the new period, will save us from a machine technique with proceeds without a respect for quality. Quality and craftsmanship in this connection are synonymous and connote a design which definitely expresses the material chosen and which the material can adequately body forth. This is the new phase of mass production.

The designer-craftsman, therefore, is called to take his dominant place in industrial art. In behalf of quality—whose revival must be accomplished—he is required to function powerfully. He must design and fabricate the first model for quantity production, be it of furniture, textiles, ceramics, metalware, or whatnot. He must design with full knowledge of the material chosen and of that elaborated tool, the machine, which will execute his idea. The canons of machine design are now understood by the artist, a fact which makes all the difference in the world in what we may expect and what we must demand.

Contemporary art, far from being arbitrary, has developed with fine logic. Says Hugh Ferriss, "the machine age has produced materials and methods and motives for building, which, in the history of man, are literally and absolutely new."

By "new," however, Mr. Ferriss does not mean new since 1927, when through the Lord & Taylor exhibition these forms were first submitted to Americans in America; nor even since the Paris Exposition of 1925. For 30 years and more prior to these events the movement was active and honored in Europe. No wonder that we are ready today to talk practically and intelligently about the establishment of quality in designs delivered to machines for execution. No wonder that, through the whirling maze of belt and wheels, man has again found man at the helm.

ONE OF THE NUMEROUS INTERIORS IN THE NEWLY LOCATED ESTABLISHMENT OF A WELL-KNOWN NEW YORK DEALER

Many examples of notable excellence are seen in this setting of early eighteenth-century furniture in one of the new galleries opened early this summer by Charles of London. Walls that are wholly paneled of oak are of a style a generation earlier than the Queen Anne cabinet work which is most noticeable. Rich needlework coverings of chairs and stools are characteristic of the colors with which the English brightened their homes 200 years ago.

The Drama Back of the Woodworker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

A CERTAIN romance lingers about woods. Whether it be the beautiful, soft, brown walnut paneling of an English dining room, the bird's-eye maple of a child's chiffonier, or the highly polished rosewood of a tiny treasure cabinet, each piece of wood has made its long journey from tree to finished product, and seems ready to tell a story.

Women buyers of furniture today pay more attention to woods than to upholstery or styles, it is claimed. The kind of wood in the chair or desk she is about to buy is one of her first considerations. She is curious about the kind of wood in its frame. "Is this native American walnut, or English?" she will ask. Or, "Is this satinwood from Ceylon, or some domestic imitation?" she will inquire. She wants to know the story about the wood which has found its way from giant forest to her living room.

Enterprising American manufacturers have gone to the farthest flung nooks of the earth to find new and rare woods. Many a tree spreading its leaves under foreign skies, India, China, Africa, has been brought to factories in Chicago, Grand Rapids, or New York, where it eventually has been transformed into chairs, or desks, pianos, or violins, bureaus, or chiffarobes.

From All Around the World

Curious and luxurious woods have been rounded up by these American manufacturers from countries bordering on the Pacific, from islands in the Indian Ocean, from Africa, and South America. They get the golden-colored koa wood from Hawaii; the nut-brown koko from the Andaman Islands in the Bay of Bengal; the striped zebrawood from the west coast of Africa; the creamy colored finely striped satinwood from Ceylon; the twisted grained tamo from Japan or Korea; teakwood from the Gulf of Bengal; lacewood from Australia.

Amboyna burl, considered the world's most expensive wood, having a mixture of golden yellow and brilliant red color, and which is so often seen in French furniture, comes from the East Indies. The luxurious thuya burl resembling old leather, with markings suggesting a peacock's tail, is culled from Algeria. Carpathian elm burl, used usually in modernistic furniture, comes from the Carpathian Mountains. Padouk is a reddish golden wood with a prominent ribbon stripe, used freely some years ago in Pullman cars, and now found in fine borders. It is brought from Burma. Those lovely gray interiors of shop windows and show rooms of ladies' ready-to-wear shops are often native English sycamore stained gray.

North America the Chief Source

Nearer home, the manufacturers have gone into Mexico and California for the crotches of that rapidly growing walnut with the thin shell nut. The trunk of this tree divides, forming two equal branches. This gives a light gray crotch with black markings. From Oregon they get the maple burl, and greenish yellow myrtle burl. The sycamore, often used in the United States for the interior of drawers, is called maple in Europe, sometimes buttonwood, because it has been extensively used for wooden buttons.

The American walnut, scattered across the northeastern and central states and on the Pacific coast, is perhaps the most familiar wood of all. Its smooth grain has been put into furniture since our country was young. From it also home and office interior panelings are made.

A little imagination added to information would suddenly make the chairs and tables about us seem to speak a new language. Once their woods were parts of sturdy inhabitants of the forest, or mountains, or even home dooryards. What tales might be told of their original habitation! Some may have seen the native dance of the Hawaiian, others may have sheltered the wild animals of the jungle, still others may have echoed the voices of children playing about swings fastened to their branches. Many of them, trees like the walnut from England and the redwood from California, have seen several hundreds of years pass over their boughs before they were hewn down to be made into furniture.

A peek into a furniture veneer factory, where piles and piles of tree trunks are waiting in the yard to be steamed and cut into slices, is an adventure. Here are logs from many a foreign port, from Hawaii, England, the East Indies, Brazil, or where you will, to say nothing of the domestic oaks, birches, and elms.

Stripped of its bark, the trunk is plunged into a vat of steaming water in order to loosen the pores and soften the fiber for the knife. It is sawed into long pieces called flitches which are then sliced by the cutting machine into many waferlike sheets about one twenty-eighth of an inch thick.

Here again keen interest follows each moment, for cutting these trunks is not like working on so much cheese, or sausage, or butter. No two slices are the same, even from the same trunk. Streaks and delicate grains amble through the wood, forming strange designs and exotic patterns.

Even more surprising graining is produced when the logs go to the rotary cutter. Then, instead of having a straight slice made, as bread is cut, the knife goes round somewhat like pealing an apple, taking off a very thin, almost transparent slice from the trunk. This produces the pronounced grain with very definite patterns often used in the paneling of a room, or very fine facings for the front veneer of high-priced furniture. Pieces are matched together to form symmetric designs. These, of course, are more expensive.

From the veneer factory these very thin pieces of wood are sold to furniture manufacturers who glue several layers of cheap wood together, with the delicate, beautifully grained wood on the outside. Thus exquisite slices from the very heart of foreign grown trees find contented homes on the outer surface of a boudoir suite or dining room group in an American family.

M. R. Z.

'A Wee Cream Pourie'

By MABEL GREY GEHRING
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER becoming friendly with the retired sea captain, our stay on the Scottish island was even more interesting than before. Through him we met so many of the people. One day we went with him to visit "Auch-na-Bana," a farm built in the sixteenth century, and occupied ever since by some member of the same family. That was a delightful outing: the very recounting brings back the associated fragrance.

Captain MacCrae sailed us there in his boat, a neat little craft of the sort known as a "lug-sail." We landed at the far end of the island, and climbed the zigzag path that led up to the picturesque cluster of roofs, for the place had been added on to again and again. The door where we paused was of heavy dark wood, iron-trimmed; there were yellow roses growing against the whinstone walls, and when a "servant lass" in a "short-goon" opened it, and then backed away for us to enter, the whole picture was one not to be forgotten.

We entered right into one of the kitchens, for there were two, the captain told us, the other being more modern. This one was an immense room, 20 by 20, at least, with high ceilings, and stone floor. There was an old-world "dresser" with rows of tilted plates, two refectory-like tables, the foot-rests worn into hollows but scrubbed to a milky whiteness. The walls were whitewashed, the rafters smoke blackened, and the hams that hung from them had an oddly decorative effect.

Cooking Before the Fire

And the fireplace was so interesting. It was made of stone, built into an alcove in the thickness of the wall. There was an iron grille in the middle, and a flat place on either side for standing kettles and things. Under one side was an oven, under the other a water tank, and each had its own little fire below. A crane swung over the blaze, and at the moment we entered, a maid was using it to bake scones. At least, she was using the suspended iron griddle.

The Captain had just inquired, with an appreciative sniff, if the scones were for us, and the girl had given a smiling, "Aye, sir," when the lady of the house appeared. As she welcomed us, the Captain suddenly looked guilty; then, lovably boyish in his concern, blurted out:

"Annie, lass, I clean forgot that ye telled me to bring the Americans in by the best door."

Mrs. MacLeod crimsoned with embarrassment, then her glance met mine, and evidently found sympathy there, for she said, half laughing, half provoked, "Did ye ever ken such a man?" And at that we all broke into a laugh, and immediately the feeling among us was one of ease.

"Well," I said, "I am certainly glad he forgot, Mrs. MacLeod. I think I never saw a more interesting room. Those fascinating shelves, that wonderful brass and copper, the broad window sills, oh, it is all just lovely."

Little Shiela's Piano

As I spoke the small daughter of the house, a child of six or so, was regarding me with puzzled eyes. She looked at the things mentioned, and then said gleefully to her mother:

"Wait till she sees the piano."

I placed both hands on her shoulders, and laughed into her blue, blue eyes, as I said:

"Now I know who likes music. Her name is Shiela."

"But I cannot make tunes," she pouted. "Teacher gars me do only this"—(the five-finger exercise). Then, when her mother had smilingly explained that the lessons had just started, she added eagerly: "Mother, maybe the leddy kens how how to make tunes." I said I did, in a way. So much to the mother's relief, we went into the parlor. It was an interesting room, too, with old furniture of mixed periods, antimacassars, stiff china ornaments. But I had little time to admire anything just then, for the brand new glossy piano had been unlocked, and all were waiting for me to do it justice.

As I played, little Shiela stood at my side and watched my hands so closely, that I said to myself, "This child is perhaps a budding genius." But when I swung about on the round piano stool, I found that it was the bright Indian beads on my wrist that had been holding her gaze. I had been wishing for some way to repay their gracious hospitality, so I slipped them off, saying: "Would you like to have them, Shiela? They would make a pretty necklace for you."

Her only reply was a gasped "Oh," and a wide-eyed, questioning look toward her mother. And the mother's shining joy! It was wonderful to have a gift received like that. They were giving me more than I them. And then later—but I am coming to that.

When it was time to go (after the scones and other things had been served), we emerged with due formality by way of the front hall, but as we strolled round toward the path, our hostess with us, I remembered that I had left my pocketbook in the kitchen. So we had another chance to admire that lovely old room. This time I was captivated by a row of luster jugs, all sizes from big to little, that stood on a shelf. I said:

"What a collection of antique luster you have, Mrs. MacLeod."

But at that the Captain guffawed loudly, and said::

"They arena antiques to her. She has the audacity to use them every day. Think on't, when you and I treasure a single piece."

Mrs. MacLeod smiled indulgently at her old friend, then said with some diffidence to me:

"I'd be pleased if you cared to hae one."

"Oh, no," I cried, "it would be wicked to break that complete set."

"Hoots," broke in the Captain again, "she has ithers in the press. The lasses fash at cleaning them."

"Indeed, and that is a fact," smiling to him again. Then she lifted down a darling little thing which she called a "wee cream pourie," saying it "wouldna be much to pack."

"Now don't remind us of packing," I exclaimed, "when you are all treating us so well on your island."

And so we sailed away again. And the tiny whitecaps were laughing all about us. And we felt enriched. Not only because of a bit of luster, but because of a charming memory.

"Sunny Effect" Tradition?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

IT SEEMS to be a very generally accepted idea that a dark or sunless room needs yellow walls. After arranging three living rooms in succession on this basis, I have lost all my original firm faith in it, and mean to turn my next attempt into a happy background for myself and my belongings, regardless of aspects and outlooks.

Two experiments in decoration, using pale yellow, have convinced me that the primrose shades show no advantage over cream or ivory in bringing warmth or light to a room.

Still faithful to the theory of a "sunny effect," my third choice was a bright golden yellow, which in practice made all my gilt frames and brass candlesticks seem dull. It was also an unsatisfactory background for almost every kind of flower, and for the apparel of inmates.

It is true that I have seen this color successfully used in rooms not much lived in or beflowered, such as a dark, town dining room. But how many of us can reserve a room only for meal-time use, in these days of small flats and houses? Therefore I have been trying some new ideas in decoration recently, and, since they have been found unusually successful, here they are, for your interest and approval.

An Experiment in Gray

Suppose that you have a north aspect, and consequent lack of sun to deal with. If the room is a large one and well lighted, try a warm gray for your walls—the softest, palest shade of gray, with a faint hint of pink in it, like the feathers of a dove's breast. Given a little trouble in mixing your color to the right shade, you will find it a perfect background for the gay chintzes and brass, copper or Sheffield plate, which must be used to give the necessary notes of brightness to the room.

Yellow may come into the scheme now for your covers and curtains, but not as a self-color. Try a well-glazed yellow chintz, flowered with rose and crimson and a touch of green. Paint or stain the floor a soft bright red, to tone with the chintz, and use deeply colored Persian rugs. Then all red, pink and yellow flowers will look delightful here, especially if you keep to old glass holders for them, in red and green.

With gilt frames on the cloudy walls, and lights shaded with the palest of yellow vellum or with old cut crystal luster fittings, you will have a cheerful, restful room, despite the lack of sunshine.

If the room is small instead of large, a deep shade of cream or parchment will give the best background, with a bright self-colored carpet, not too deep in tone, fitting to the skirting board.

It is always advisable not to break up a small floor space. While it may not be easy to coax the room into appearing larger than it actually is, it is very effective in result to keep the background as unbroken, and consequently as unobtrusive, as possible. To this end also the ceiling and paint work should match the walls in color. Curtains and chair covers may be either of a very small-patterned cretonne, or of some self-colored material.

Black as a Major Note

One little room of this kind has just been arranged to display a small collection of antique odds and ends. A large papier-mâché tip-table acts as a summer fire-screen. It is black, painted gayly with a bouquet, in the middle of which reposes a bird's nest, showing five speckled eggs. The border has a lace-like design in gilt and mother-of-pearl. On the mantel-shelf are arranged a black Wedgwood teapot, and two small covered bowls, with a pair of painted papier-mâché hand-screens, one at each end.

A papier-mâché workbox adorned with a holly border stands on the writing bureau, and over it hang five silhouettes in a row. The holly berries on the box are inlaid with scarlet-dyed mother-of-pearl, and the leaves are painted in gold, most festive to look at. Was it a Christmas gift of 80 years ago?

Ivory and Gold Accents

The shadow pictures have each their flat black frame, with a gold slip round the picture and a gold acorn to hang it up by. There are two large pencil drawings and four small ones, rather mellowed by age, mounted on ivory mats to match the walls exactly and framed with narrow gold moldings. The collection is completed by two beautiful black and gold painted beachwood chairs, of the Empire period.

All these things, individually so delightful, were found difficult to associate to mutual advantage with other antique furnishings, but on their own, in their small sanctuary, they have a most original and attractive effect.

M. O.

The Musical Seal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

It is called a seal, not that it would be useful to seal anything, because its thin gold base is not engraved with any device. Still, it is certainly a seal in so far as it was designed to hang elegantly on the fob of a Regency buck.

Its history is aristocratic. It was made in Paris for the First Gentleman of Europe—that roystering Prince Regent, afterward George IV, who gave it as a mark of his favor to one of his hard-living companions, Peter Green, "Handsome Peter," High Sheriff of Berkshire.

Indeed, one way and another the Regent was responsible for parting Handsome Peter from three substantial fortunes—in return for which he made him the royal present of two inches of gold rising in a pretily twined wreath from the golden base and with a center bar set with rubies, to hang on his fob. Ah, but I forgot, I am doing His Royal Highness an injustice—it was not an ordinary gold seal: if you twisted the neck of the seal perseveringly and then set it on the table, it played to you, sprinkling out the thin notes, here with a quaint deliberation, there with a staccato haste, an old tune called, I think, "The Blue Hills of Tyrol."

This, of course, was an invaluable present for a public man who had to attend many heavy public dinners followed by heavy speeches—and Peter made good use of it. When the speeches became too much for him, he quietly detached the seal from his fob, wound it up—and suddenly across the booming voice of the lengthy speaker struck the elfin notes of the seal, chiming clear like the bells of faery—and incidentally bringing the speech to a hasty end amid clapping and laughter.

Well, that is all a long time ago. Peter's descendants have not one fortune among them, much less three—but they have the musical seal. More than 100 years old is this strange token of the gratitude of princes; wind it and stand it on a table, and this smallest of musical boxes can still bell out its little tune as blithely, as clearly as on the day that heavy George detached it from his fob and graciously bestowed it on the "friend," whom he was ruining without a thought.

S. G.

Jewel Four Centuries Old

To the titled Venetians of about 1550, this pendant, attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, exemplifies their standards of supreme beauty in the use of precious stones and gold. The illustration is the actual size of the thing itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

A JEWELED pendant attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, the great sixteenth-century Italian goldsmith, and a secretaire originally belonging to Marie Antoinette, have furnished two of the sensations of the recent London auction-room season.

The "Canning jewel," as it is called, is four inches high by 2¾ inches wide, and consists of a triton, whose body is composed of an enormous baroque pearl, wielding a scimitar in one hand. The other holds a gorgon's mask, his face of torquoise blue enamel and in his open mouth a ruby. The mask is encircled by green enameled snakes. Three large pendant pearls complete the design in which gold, rubies, pearls and diamonds commingle.

This small but impressive specimen of the decorative art of the Italian Renaissance was discovered in the treasury of the kings of Oudh, when Delhi was captured in the Indian mutiny. It is said to have been given originally by a Medici prince to one of the Mogul emperors. It was bought by Earl Canning from the Indian Government; acquired at the Canning sale in 1863 for a moderate sum by the first Marquis of Clanricarde; inherited from his great-uncle, the second Marquis, in 1917 by the present vendor, the Earl of Harewood, the husband of Princess Mary.

The historic pendant was sold in a dramatic scene at Sotheby's. The auctioneer announced that unless an opening bid of £10,000 was received, he had been instructed by Lord Harewood to withdraw the piece from sale. Many would-be bidders were thus eliminated by the high reserve, but after a lapse of several minutes a Mayfair dealer announced that he would offer the £10,000 mentioned. As there were no other offers he was accordingly declared the purchaser.

He stated afterwards that he was acting on behalf of a well-known New York woman collector, who has hitherto confined her acquisitions to rare examples of early Chinese porcelain and jade. She intends ultimately to leave her art treasures to the American nation.

There is no doubt that its history and the identity of the titled vendor contributed to the high price realized.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

After Eighty

All Passion Spent, by V. Sackville-West. London: The Hogarth Press. 7s. 6d. New York: Doubleday Doran. $2.50.

BY THE graceful gesture embodied in the publication of her latest novel, Miss Sackville-West has disarmed those of her former critics who were pleased to style "The Edwardians" mere idle gossip of the backstairs. These gentlemen, hat in hand, are now ranged in the orderly rows of her admirers and there, it is safe to suppose, they are likely to remain.

The matter of "All Passion Spent" is as unusual as its title which, let it be here pointed out, the author has most properly selected from among the lines of "Samson Agonistes."

The passing of the first Earl of Slane, who had served England in such awesome capacities as Governor-General, Viceroy and Prime Minister, signaled naturally enough the opening of a new era for Lady Slane. For this she had a plan of her own which differed radically from those of her middle-aged children; a plan which was carefully formulated to exclude sons, daughters, grandchildren and especially great-grandchildren; a plan from which she was not to be diverted. After all, Lady Slane had arrived at her eighty-eighth year. When was she to know her own mind, if not now? And she knew it, without a shadow of doubt. With her few pounds per annum and her old French maid, Genoux, she betook herself to the remote precincts of Hampstead, there to settle into a comfortable Georgian house, neither too large nor too small, having a garden where the sun lay long and peaches ripened on the walls. It all evolved with exquisite smoothness, though it had been 30 years since Lady Slane had seen that house and marked it for her own.

Sitting in her garden chair or walking slowly over the brown-carpeted Heath, enfolded in layers of woolen wraps, Lady Slane gave herself up to the luxury of reflection. No longer was there need for action. She might remain quite still now, her long, lovely hands folded in her black lap, thinking back, weighing, conjecturing, regretting, sighing a little or marveling at some image of remembered beauty. It was all she asked of life, to let her remember and, for a brief interval, life acquiesced. Then, gradually, Lady Slane saw that she could not "stand aside," even at 88.

She and Genoux, sufficient unto each other, were after a little encroached upon by three old gentlemen—Mr. Bucktrout, Mr. Gosheron and Mr. FitzGeorge. "A funny trio—an agent, a builder, and a connoisseur! all old, all eccentric, and all unworldly," like herself. One would have supposed that Mr. Bucktrout, the agent, having made arrangements for the lease of the house, having engaged Mr. Gosheron to effect the repairs and the improvements, would have vanished decently and modestly into the limbo from when he came—bald pate, mincing pointed toes, philosophy and all. But no; Mr. Bucktrout had the honor to call Lady Slane friend, for he was not alone the agent of the Georgian house, but its owner, and hence he came to tea regularly on Tuesdays. Mr. Gosheron, too, reappeared from time to time, with his stubby pencil and his old gray hat, which he never took off but only tilted forward over his nose, in deference to the presence of a titled lady. But Mr. FitzGeorge, the connoisseur, it was who really upset Lady Slane's cherished retirement.

Her friendship with Mr. FitzGeorge, the lonely collector, became "the last strange and lovely thing" in Lady Slane's long experience. Out of her past he came straight, with memories 50 years old—of India when she was Vicereine and he a young traveler, interested in "antiquities." There had been a moment at Fatihpur Sikhri, when Mr. FitzGeorge and Lady Slane, a slim figure in white under a parasol, had looked into each other's eyes. Of that Mr. FitzGeorge was so rude as to remind her. And from that rudeness he went on to others, showing her to herself: her superb mastery of the functions of the Vicereine, too superb to be heartfelt, her empty acting of the part of "Henry's" wife, when all her desire from the time she was 16 had been to throw herself into the career of an artist. Mr. FitzGeorge somewhat brutally told her—frail woman of 88—that she had defrauded herself of the one thing that mattered, for "nothing matters to an artist except the fulfilment of his gift." This he dragged her back into the life she believed she had left, having almost convinced even herself that she had been satisfied—she who was really so "wild at heart."

Enough. The story of how Lady Slane redeemed herself, and at the same time redeemed a great-granddaughter who bore her name and entertained almost the same dreams that she had had as a girl, must be left unblemished for the discovery of the reader. The final interview between the old woman and the girl, bringing the story to a perfect full circle, is delicate and lovely beyond praise. Writing lightly on the surface—writing humorously, too—out of seemingly inexhaustible understanding, Miss Sackville-West has plumbed human depths. The book is at once exquisite in its satire and profound in its observation of and pronouncement upon the fine shades and values of human affairs. Upon every page it betrays itself the work of a distinguished artist.

M. W.

V. SACKVILLE-WEST

Penn's Formative Years

The Making of William Penn, by M. R. Brailsford. New York: Longmans, Green. $5.

AN ACCOUNT of the first 25 years of the life of Wiliam Penn, together with a final chapter about the Pennsylvania project, form the substance of Mabel Richmond Brailsford's "Making of William Penn." The opening paragraph of the preface defines the scope of Miss Brailsford's work and indicates her attitude toward her subject:

"In 'The Making of William Penn,' I have tried, from a non-Quaker standpoint, to form an estimate of the influences which helped to mold his character, and to show him, not as the outstanding figure of Quaker history, but as the greatest Englishman and the greatest European of his time."

The author has been fortunate in securing the use of writings hitherto almost unknown. Some letters written from the University of Saumur, while Penn was a student there, and the diary kept by Penn while he was in Ireland throw new light on certain aspects of his life. All the light has enhanced the biographer's admiration for Penn's courage, uprightness and intellectual ability, so that she fills the rôle of interpreter rather than of critic.

In a time when most Quakers came from among the poor and humble, William Penn was conspicuous for rank, wealth and Culture. He had studied at Oxford and Saumur, had made the Grand Tour, was skillfull with his sword, witty and handsome, heir to great estates in Ireland conferred upon his father for services to his country, and he was freely admitted to Court circles. All these things seemed to be reasons why he should not join the Quakers, so persecuted and ridiculed. Under the Clarendon Code all dissenters were assailed, but the Quakers most of all. No prospect could have been less inviting to a gifted and ambitious young gentleman than to ally himself with the "pervers sullen ffaction" called Quakers.

To the making of William Penn went not only the influence of the honest if peppery Admiral, his father, but also that of his sprightly Irish mother. To these were added various conflicting influences; that of Dr. Owen, the nonconformist vice-chancellor of Oxford; John Locke, a don of Christ Church in Penn's college days; Amyrault, the great exponent of religious liberty at Saumur; Ormond, viceroy of Ireland, and others of the brilliant Irish court; and, then, Quaker missionaries and workers—Thomas Loe, who "convinced" Penn; George Fox, Isaac and Mary Penington, and Mary Penington's daugter, Gull Springett, whom Penn married.

Penn suffered for his faith in those early years. He was thrown into prison in Cork, was nine months in the Tower of London, and was committed to the Old Bailey.

The brief chapter on Penn's work as a colonizer eulogizes the Form of Government and Code of Laws which he drew up for Pennsylvania.

'Strange Shadows'

Prologue, by Charles S. Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

"WHAT is your substance, whereof are you made, That millions of strange shadows on you tend?" Having quoted thus from Shakespeare to epitomize his autobiographical "Prologue," Charles S. Brooks puts the thought in his own words: "We have tried in these scattered pages to estimate these winds and currents, the more obvious of these strange shadows, that fell on Henry Marston to affect the substance of his youth."

For Henry Marston substitute the name of the author; for the place take the city of Cleveland; and for the span of the prologue supply the time between the boy's first memory and his freshman year at Yale. Since "Henry Marston" was graduated from the old West High School of his city in 1896, the chronology is sufficiently definite.

"Prologue" is still another bit of Americana. It tells, in the form of brief essays but with much attention to detail, what it was like to grow up in an Ohio city in the 80's and 90's; while bicycles were fashionable, while there were horse-drawn cabs, horse-cars, and phaetons and surreys. Though the boy lived in a city his life was that of a village lad. There still were apple trees and lilacs. Men walked home to their dinners at noon. There were hot-air furnaces, carpets, gas lamps and innumerable "tidies." Wooden fences, croquet grounds, fountains spouting from artificial stone punctuated the landscape gardening; starched shirts, bustles and petticoats were worn, and red flannels were not unknown.

These things are stage properties, deftly utilized by a writer who has long been a student of the theater and a playwright. They are accessories subordinated to his main purpose, which is the reconstruction of the inner life of the boy he remembers himself to have been. He is most concerned with the boy's response to his surroundings; in other words, with the effect the shadows produced upon his "substance."

There is stage-consciousness again in the pattern on which Mr. Brooks has arranged his book; for instance, in the way in which his "Prologue" begins and ends with music. The introduction is the music of the poplar outside his window, whispering to him of his childhood, bringing back his earliest memory, one of wind and rattling casements. The end is music again, a song from the senior fence at Yale, rising in four-part harmony on a windy night.

There is a good deal of sentiment in this man's memories of his youth, much of it edged with humor. Yet neither sentiment nor humor is the characteristic quality of the writing, but rather understanding which is enlightened by imagination. It cannot be that the child really had all the thoughts ascribed to him; but he had the feelings, and these are capable of being translated into thoughts by the man who was that child. Since Mr. Brooks possesses also the kind of poetic perceptiveness that sees analogies and underlying significances, and has with this a feeling for words and for comeliness of expression, he has achieved a book of distinction.

Well, Yes and No

The English: Are They Human? by Dr. G. J. Renier. London: Williams & Norgate. 7s. 6d. net.

"LOOKERS-ON," says the proverb, "see most of the game." Perhaps, like so many of those ancient saws, that is no more than a half-truth; but at any rate it may be conceded that the inhabitants of any country will be likely to gain in self-knowledge from the observations of an intelligent foreigner. For he will give his critical attention to things with which they themselves are so familiar that they have ceased to regard them. Certainly no Englishman could read Dr. Renier's wise, witty and so provocatively named book without being roused to a new self-examination.

Dr. Renier is well equipped for the task which he has set himself. A Dutchman, he has dwelt in England for 17 years. He has established many intimacies there and familiarized himself with many types of society. He has made a careful study of the institutions of the country and read widely in its literature. His knowledge of its language is, as his writing shows, well-nigh perfect. Finally, he is a trained historian, the author of a book on the part played by Great Britain in the establishment of the Kingdom of The Netherlands which is generally regarded as of first-rate importance.

His approach to his subject, therefore, is at once detached and sympathetic. His generalizations, on the whole, are soundly based. Perhaps he rather exaggerates the Englishman's imperviousness to ideas, his indifference to art; and surely the habit of lauding his own products, material or immaterial, as "the best in the world" is not confined to the Briton. On the other hand, Dr. Renier's analysis of the causes of that reticence of speech which undoubtedly is an English characteristic, though less markedly so than it used to be, is extremely subtle, and his correlation of it with the devotion to "dumb" animals is at least ingenious and amusing.

But what precisely does Dr. Renier imply by that provocative title of his? Does he really suggest a doubt that the English are of the same species as the rest of mankind? The answer is, Yes and No. Whereas other people respond to life directly, the English, he holds, respond to it at one remove. They have evolved what he defines as a "ritualistic conception of life," hedged themselves round with innumerable observances and taboos which make them extremely difficult for the outsider to approach or understand. This has not always been so; nor, even today, does it obtain in every class of society; but it characterizes just that class, the upper-middle or professional class, which, during the last century or so, has imposed its standards and its policies on an acquiescent country.

For this curious state of affairs Dr. Renier ascribes the responsibility to the public-school system as it came to be formulated about the middle of the nineteenth century—in other words, to Mr. Thomas Arnold of Rugby. It is an interesting thesis, and it is expounded with persuasive logic. But most Englishmen will be relieved to learn that their critic sees signs that they are returning to the fold from which the "ritualisic conception of life" has temporarily alienated them.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Clearing Desks for Fall

APPARENTLY it has been left to the Texans to take the club out of the book club ides. The Southwest Press of Dallas announces that it is to have a book club of its own, which will issue at least two volumes a year dealing with some important phase of the history of Texas and surrounding states. This will be a club without dues, and members, it seems, will be expected to buy only books they want. As Mr. John William Rogers explains it:

"There will be no dues and no expense, whatever, connected with joining and being a member of the club. When a volume has been decided upon as a club publication, when outstanding authorities have been chosen to edit, and all the details of the book itself have been arranged, members of the club will be sent full information about the book before it is published. Subscribing in advance, either direct or through any bookstore, members will obtain the club edition at a less cost than is usual for the same kind of book in the regular trade edition. It is by knowing beforehand exactly how many copies of the club edition are to be printed that the coöperative saving on the price will be made. No copies of the club edition will be available except to subscribers after publication."

The first book of this club, now in preparation, is "Texas," by Mary Austin Holley, consisting of a series of letters written a century ago by a kinswoman of Stephen F. Austin, describing the new country.

* * *

Dutton has not started its own book club, but it has inaugurated a custom of publishing its titles on scattered dates instead of dumping a lot on the market on a certain day of each week. No two of Dutton's September titles, for example, will be released on a single day—except a few children's books and some new volumes in Everyman's Library. Among the latter will be the third and fourth volume of Everyman's Encyclopedia. This is intended for people with plenty of time. The publishers admit it will take you 200 years, reading 100 words a day, to get through the 12 small volumes from A to Z.

The Modern Library, too, has a September novelty—"Giant" volumes, whose texts are too long for the usual format. The "Giant" format has been designed to permit their publication unabridged in one volume. The first three titles in this new series will be Tolstoy's "War and Peace," Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and Hugo's "Les Miserables."

* * *

The House of Knopf, which has gone on its serene way apparently unaware of "crises" and new policies, continues to publish in bunches. It released 10 titles yesterday. Important items in this list were "The Sacco-Vanzetti Case," by Osmond K. Fraenkel, and "The Women in Wagner's Life," by Julius Kapp, both of which we shall review later.

Another book published yesterday, "Bernt Balchen, Viking of the Air" (Brewer, Warren & Putnam), interests us—we are puzzled about the authorship. The title page carries the name of "John Lawrence." But the first paragraph of the book reads: "When he was seven Bernt Balchen's father, who was a surgeon, gave the boy a rifle and pretty soon he brought down a capercailzie as large as a turkey for his first trophy, and was delighted." We submit that that sentence never was written by anybody who was christened "John." The fact is, this is a book for boys. It is written in a vivid feminine journalistic style. It will interest boys, who probably never will wonder, as we do, who the author is.

Can you solve puzzles? If so, "Synonym Golf," by Puzzlesmith (Mohawk Press), will interest you. For our own part, we're no good at puzzles and the golf terminology would only make 'em harder for us, but people clever enough for these things seem to enjoy this new indoor game, which first appeared in the columns of this newspaper.

Miss Alma Savage, returning from what she describes as "your sub-attention caller's extended vacation," calls to our attention the fact that Macmillan is publishing, on Sept. 15, $1 editions of some recent best-sellers, including Moulton's "Astronomy," "Preface to Morals" and "Your Money's Worth." No, they're not all by Moulton, but any bright pupil can tell you who wrote the others.

How the War Came

German Diplomatic Documents, 1871-1914. Vol. IV. The Descent to the Abyss, by E. T. S. Dugdale. With Introductions by Sir Malcolm Robertson, K. C. M. G., and Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, K. C. B. London: Methuen. 21s. net.

IN THIS fourth and last volume, a translation of essential portions from the 40-volume collection of German documents covering the years 1911-14, Captain Dugdale completes his picture of diplomatic frustration. Its central theme is British foreign policy as seen through the eyes of successive German Ambassadors in London and other interpreters.

That policy, as we know now, had crystallized since the turn of the century into the theory of the Balance of Power. In the face of historical and circumstantial conflicts, Franco-German and Austro-Russian, Great Britain conceived it to be her rôle to preserve European equilibrium. This notion dictated the policy of Sir Edward Grey and his predecessors, particularly the Entente with France and Russia. It meant, as Prince Lichnowsky saw clearly and time on time explained to his superiors, that on no account would Britain allow the French to be overthrown and so find herself "face to face with a single all-powerful factor of might on the Continent."

The British instinct was right enough, since this aperçu of German diplomacy makes it clear that those Germans who felt that war was inevitable had no intention of coming to conclusions with the British rival until France and Russia had been laid low. Yet, for all the efforts of Sir Edward Grey to hold the scales even, combined as they were with a definite striving for friendly coöperation with Germany—which was an actual fact during the Balkan Wars and always found a certain genuine response in Germany—the scourge came. An assassin's bullet in Serbia knocked the bottom out of the whole system.

This book is well named. "The Descent into the Abyss." Thereby, one might think, the whole idea of the Balance of Power stands condemned. Yes and no. Not if it be merely an expression in terms of dynamics of the purpose defined by Mr. Gladstone in a speech in the House of Commons in 1870: "the common interest against the unmeasured aggrandisement of any Power whatever." Why, this is the very aim and object of the League of Nations itself as it must be of any dynamic peace policy.

The reason for the catastrophic breakdown of 1914 is to be sought, however, not precisely in the inadequacy of the Balance of Power conception, but in its utter misapplication. Mr. Arthur Henderson made this point clear in his recent Burge Memorial Lecture. "In the latter part of the nineteenth century the policy of the Balance of Power was poisoned at its source by armament competition between the powers." The armaments race, *tout est là*, and there was never a more glaring example of its folly and failure (for the avowed purpose of national security, than the story of Anglo-German naval negotiations, which is narrated in detail here. The lesson is plain, yet in every Foreign Office there are still those who see in a nation's armed strength its decisive "factor of might" and who therefore would imperil any measure of success at the forthcoming Disarmament Conference.

Apart from the magnet of armaments, however, which was leading the world to destruction, this book makes evident certain aggravating factors.

Fear of war, no positive desire, drove the nations over the abyss. Austria alone was faced with the dilemma, war or disintegration. Let us therefore not again make the fatal mistake of rearing a "peace" structure on the very same foundation. A world organized on the static basis of the 1924 Geneva Protocol, for instance, would be built upon the sands.

Best Minds at Play

The Tables Turned, by James Bonar. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.
Criticism and Other Addresses, by Sir Josiah Stamp. London: Ernest Benn, Ltd. 15s.
Skyscrapers and Other Essays, by L. B. Namier. Macmillan. London: 6s.

ALL these books are in the nature of relaxations. They deal, it is true, with subjects on which their authors are acknowledged authorities, but in them the three eminent writers are in a less rigidly intellectual and professorial mood than usual. "Skyscrapers" and "Criticism" are both collections of essays and occasional addresses on a variety of subjects, whilst "The Tables Turned" is an entertaining series of imaginary conversations in which the great figures of political economy, Adam Smith, David Ricardo and John Stuart Mill are put through a searching ordeal of questions on every conceivable variety of topics connected with their theories.

Mr. Namier's essays have been written over a period of 17 years, and range over a great expanse of human experience, from the importance of the biography of ordinary men to the significance of skyscrapers as an expression of the modern "mass individuality." In "The Disinheritance of America" Namier advances an ingenious and amusing theory. The annoyance with Britain which some Americans—nearly all, like "Big Bill" Thompson, of English extraction—display, he attributes to the fact that Britain has obstinately refused to act the rôle of the mother country which the early colonists cast her for. Instead of allowing her American children to step into her inheritance Britain has stubbornly gone on keeping the heritage of English history to herself.

How little the Revolutionary leaders expected this is shown in an ingenuous passage which Mr. Namier quotes from William Hooper, the representative who signed the Declaration of Independence on behalf of North Carolina. Hooper, though full of affection for Britain, makes no secret of his conviction that her day is over and that the colonies are about to begin where she is compelled to leave off.

Sir Josiah Stamp's volume is also of a miscellaneous nature. It contains addresses on arbitration in industry, on the economic background of the Gospels, on Rationalization, on World Brotherhood, on Accountancy in 1965 and on many other topics. Perhaps the most interesting is that on the "Christian Ethic and Economics." Sir Josiah Stamp sees no rivalry or opposition between Christianity and economics, and thinks that there is no real obstacle to their harmonious coöperation.

The Silver Flute, by Lida Larrimore Philadelphia: Macrae-Smith Company. $2) is a gay little story about the children of a Provincetown artist. While their light-hearted, irresponsible father lived the four young Thornes had plenty of laughter and fun. His two sons and two daughters, orphaned, vowed that not even Great-Aunt Josephine from Providence, or Uncle Herbert from Pittsburgh could tear them asunder. Not even Bruce MacLain could do it. Bruce had some rights, for Barbara, the eldest of the Thornes, had become engaged to him. But she would not follow the music of his silver flute, for she could not be torn from the children. She turned to her godfather, Stephen Drake, in his orderly, bachelor Philadelphia home. He wanted to annex his goddaughter for life, but Barbara had not forgotten the song of the silver flute, and when she found that "Uncle" Stephen would keep all the younger Thornes together, she was willing to follow her piper to New York. If there is such a thing as hammock literature, this novel belongs to it—hammock literature of a good sort, graceful, humorous and well-mannered.

Peasants and the War

The Pastor of Poggsee, by Gustave Frenssen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

AT FIRST "The Pastor of Poggsee" seems like one of the familiar, homely Dutch interiors, only with German figures instead of Dutch. Gustave Frenssen begins with a story of German country life, a record of commonplace experiences; farm work, wedding and rearing children. He tells in particular the story of a carpenter's son, Adam Barfood, in the duchy of Holstein, who inherited a debt, and an incorrigible disposition to help others.

The boy studies for the ministry, spending his time on those who are in trouble; and finally by grace of the Bishop he gets a little country parish. He marries and has children, pours out his strength on his parish, enjoys life hugely—when he can forget his debt—eats, drinks and is merry, is a loving husband and father, a stout and tireless friend. He is a hasty and passionate man and fond of the pleasures of the flesh; he is garrulous and a little vain, and his views on spirituality and morality are not quite orthodox, but he is a force for good. The village circles peacefully about him with only two disturbing elements, his debts and the Mephistophelean sexton, wild Holgersen.

Then comes the war. Pastor Barfood's sons go to the front; his daughter Heedje's husband goes, and none of them comes back. The war years are bad indeed. The last of them bring hoards of half-starved, savage people pouring out from the towns to forage the country-sides for food. There spreads a conviction of defeat, and with it a horror at finding the country held responsible by the rest of the world for the war. Before long the people find themselves really feeling a weight of war guilt. Because they have been stupid and blind, because their nation has shown bad manners at the international table, as Barfood puts it, this war has come. At this point the pastor, almost bereft of his faith, can use only the words of faith to help his people, and because his faith has weakened there is no lifting power in his words.

There is less of actual war in this book than in Frenssen's "Anvil," and more of the years that follow. Darkest of all was the Christmas after the Armistice, when there were no candles on the trees and no light in men's hearts. Yet small things kept Barfood from complete despair; especially the sight, one bitter day, of a youngster, white and underfed as all the children were, marching in the teeth of a biting wind, steadily, resolutely, with determination to do some errand on which he had been sent. That simple picture of tenacious dignity and persistence saved Barfood.

During the chaos of revolution 12 of the best men in Poggsee form a committee to administer the affairs of the village. They insist that the land be improved, they maintain a regular routine. To hold up a symbol to the people, the Twelve, at the suggestion of the pastor, arrange a celebration of their ancient local festival, and at the close of that ceremonial Barfood, true to his preaching habits, tells the people what they must do to restore Germany. One must believe that Barfood's words embody the author's own scheme for the rehabilitation of his country—a regaining of pride, the establishing of a genuinely united Germany, and the building of a strong, sound character.

Frenssen is not a finished writer, and certainly not a subtle one. But his work has virtues of a special order. He is able to create characters that have life in them. He is thoroughly identified with his subject. And for readers of other nationalities he helps to throw light on what the great German peasant population thought of the war and the revolution.

'A Chield's Amang You'

An Essay on India, by Robert Byron. London: George Routledge. 5s. net.

MR. ROBERT BYRON submits two interdependent propositions. The first is that when India attains to the federal system of self-government which its peoples demand, its need for British coöperation will be greater even than it has been during the last century and a half. The second is that, necessary as this cooperation may be to enable the Indian subcontinent to maintain the civilization it has acquired, there is always danger lest the British attitude of aloofness should prevent the continuation of work that cries out to be carried further.

The unprejudiced observer, Mr. Byron says, "cannot help seeing that if the contact between East and West is ever to be regulated for the profit of mankind, the English in India are furthest on the way to success. At the same time, he cannot help sympathizing with a people of deep and original attainments who find it no longer possible to acquiesce in the Englishman's assumption of racial superiority—an assumption which becomes increasingly offensive in proportion as the Englishman's own pronounced conception of human dignity is assimilated by the Indian."

Mr. Byron would have the Englishman in India mend his manners, and if this could be done he thinks that many of the political difficulties which have arisen in that country would disappear.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Rachel Ireland, 1863"

FOR years it has been my habit, when in the neighborhood of the old square in Belfast, known as Smithfield, to take a stroll through the market. There is a fascination about its stalls, piled high with old furniture, with pictures, china and bric-à-brac of all sorts. One needs an eye accustomed to seeing through dust, to peering into dark corners, to spying a rare piece of china or old cottage delph among the motley array of china and delph huddled together anyhow, or a fine old papier-maché tray with a beautiful design of painted flowers. There is no order in Smithfield Market; the stall-holders are seldom in their stalls when you want them. You are free to poke and search among the débris covered with the dust of ages, no one asking you to buy. There are landmarks in the market, well known to the frequent visitor, such as old tables, beaded stools, an old wag clock which has long since lost all regard for time, daguerreotypes, family portraits, and so on, which remain unchanged except for a heavier coat of dust as the years pass.

There is also a regular coming and going of wares, and amidst the rubbish one can sometimes pick up unexpectedly some rare thing of beauty. It was in Smithfield that I first met with "Rachel Ireland." Taking a casual survey one afternoon, my eyes fell on an old rosewood frame, the woolworked sampler dimly discernible through the dusty glass. A design of pink and red roses intertwined with green leaves bordered four verses from the old hymn "Prayer is the heart's sincere desire," exquisitely worked on fine canvas. At the bottom was the name "Rachel Ireland, 1863."

I read through the familiar verses. "What prayer must have been worked into that sampler!" I thought. "What long hours must have been spent over it until, at last the name and date were inscribed at the foot!

"Prayer is the simplest form of speech,
That infant lips can try."

(I read thoughtfully.)

"Prayer the sublimest strains that reach
The Majesty on High!"

"That is a rare old piece of work." The stall owner appeared at my side, rather abruptly breaking into my musings.

"How much?" I inquired, coming down suddenly to earth.

"Thirty shillings."

"That seems a lot," I replied. "It is not in very good condition."

I was assured that these samplers were becoming hard to pick up. The glass only needed dusting and the picture to be set back in the frame. It was taken down and given a cursory dusting on the owner's sleeve, while I debated if I were justified in spending thirty shillings on something I did not in the least need. I felt Rachel was urging, even pleading, with me to buy her sampler; but my sterner and more disciplined self kept urging that I had something more important on which to spend my money. I listened to the sterner self and left.

At intervals throughout the day, and especially that evening, the memory of the old sampler kept coming to me. Rachel Ireland! Was she young or old when she worked her sampler? I decided that she was young, a girl possibly in her teens, with blue eyes and pink and white complexion, fair hair parted demurely in the center and falling in clustering ringlets on each side of her oval face. Did she ever think, I wondered, as she worked that intricate pattern of roses and embroidered those beautiful words in fine cross-stitch, that some day her sampler would be lying forgotten and neglected in an old market place? The inward voice of conscience told me that I had not been fair to Rachel. Surely such work was a precious thing to have in the house? Yes, I said to myself, the next time I go to the market I will look for Rachel.

But the next time I called she had gone! A sense of disappointment entered my thought, not so much because someone had taken mercy upon the picture and borne it off, no doubt to have it cleaned and set back in the old frame and properly cared for; but disappointment because I had not perceived the beauty of the work sufficiently to take it under my protection, disappointment that I had turned a deaf ear to Rachel's appeal. I found myself anxiously hoping that the one who had carried off the sampler would really appreciate it, not only for the fine work but also for the beauty of the words and the beauty of the thought behind it. Then, deciding that it was none of my business what the new owner thought or did with the picture, I let the incident go.

It must have been about a year later that I next encountered Rachel Ireland. Having been informed that the portrait of an ancestor of mine had been seen in the Market, I went down with the idea of rescuing him. There seemed some uncertainty as to what had befallen him; the woman who owned the stall remembered the picture from my description, but whether it had been sold or was simply hidden behind some other picture she did not know.

I was, of course, at liberty to look among the pictures and was invited into the back premises to assist with the search. Then a young man remembered that the old gentleman had met with a mishap. The picture had fallen from a height and had been pierced through. Someone had bought it for the sake of the frame, only a few days ago. It so happened that, at the moment, the unfortunate disappearance of my ancestor made little or no impression upon me, for just then I had put my hand upon Rachel's sampler stowed away among a pile of old pictures. Then and there the joy of possession took hold of me!

"Yes, Rachel," I said to myself, "I will not fail you this time." In a voice in which I endeavored not to betray my excitement, I asked casually: "What do you want for this?"

"Seven shillings," promptly answered the old lady. I waited a moment before replying, so as not to appear too eager; but, had she said seventy shillings, it would have been all the same to me! The next minute the young man was carrying the sampler round to my car, dust and all.

Yes, Rachel, I feel I have got to know you better since then. I think I see you plying your needle, a little basket of colored worsted at your side. Did you stitch it after your household duties were over in the winter evenings of 1862, as you sat with the family round the shining old-fashioned steel grate in the parlor? On Saturday nights did you carefully put away your woolwork out of sight until the following Monday? Did the work linger on unfinished into the summer, to be taken up in the cool of the evening as you sat in your frock of flowered muslin, on the rustic seat beside the yew tree in the little country garden surrounding your cottage? Yes, Rachel, I think you must have lived in the country. I feel sure that I have seen just such a little one-storied house as you might have lived in, with semi-circular bays and square-paned windows. Did the scent of mignonette and sweet brier, I wonder, greet you as you walked up the neat little garden path which led from the gate to the front door, with old-fashioned pink climbing roses falling in clusters over the lintel? Were there moss roses, verbena, hollyhocks, sunflowers and lavender in the box-edged garden beds, among the gooseberry bushes?

I can imagine the parlor in which you sat, the walnut octagnal workbox, like a little three-legged table, the glass-domed gilt clock on the white marble mantelpiece, and the family Bible placed on an oval table in the middle of the room. Was it in such a room that your sampler was hung, along with the silhouettes and engravings on that happy day, long ago, when you presented it to your mother, having worked in the final touches: "Rachel Ireland, 1863"? E. W. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Dawn Comes To the Pacific

I watched blue sky
Break through a great high fog
And flame it down,
Until it disappeared!

I saw a hedge
Of roses blossom forth,
Giving perfume
And color to a house!

I heard a bird
Trill forth a varied song,
Full of such melody
It thrilled the air!

I felt the spray
Of cool blue waters fall
Upon the sand
And urge the seaweed in!

I knew a hope
That rose up with the sun,
Lifting a heart
To worthy dreams again!

PETER A. LEA.

Everything Likes To Play

Boys and girls, come out to play,
The moon is shining as bright as day!

Everything likes to play. The wind, dancing in the trees, makes the leaves play hide-and-seek with the shadows. The butterflies, fluttering in the sunshine, dance Sir Roger de Coverley round each other. The kitten chases its own tail, and children will play with anything from a flower-stalk to a cherry stone. To play is the most ancient of energies, for work and play have followed each other down the path of history.

It was sweet, when winter and work were over, to go gathering "Knotts of May" in the budding hedgerows. The custom, once so universal, is followed no more, but the game goes on like a perpetual May tree blossoming at every children's party. It is the children who have kept the games intact: the children of long ago, imitating the customs of their elders, and the children of yesterday and today who will not have a jot altered. So it remains unchanged to all who can read its pedigree; the game, the medieval custom, and, behind that, fading into dimness, some memory of an ancient worship, some prehistoric reverence paid to nature. Blind Man's Buff was once, so they say, part of a Scandinavian Odin-worship; yet to the poet it is like the white racing clouds of a spring sky that run across the face of the sun and cover it as with a hood. Hop Scotch, as played in the best street-circles of London, by the most orthodox London boy, was once pagan and connected with the labyrinths of mythology. It was so played by boys in the time of Pliny; but the early Christians, abandoning the pagan maze, turned it into a church with seven parts for the seven heavens, the top court being paradise, the heaven of heavens. In London streets, too, is the schoolboy whipping his top and spinning it round like the earth on its axis. In every street the wide world over, they play ball as they played it in the ancient Greece of 480 B. C. The little sister, sitting on the curb stone with the baby in her arms, amuses it with a rattle, that instrument of infant joy invented by Archytas for the delectation of babies; "for," said he, "a young thing cannot be kept quiet." Wise Archytas, and motherly little sister who has never heard of him, and is unconscious that Hop Scotch is Early Christian! She finds her satisfaction by sitting in the sunny street, minding the baby and making it coo and crow while her brother spins his top.

The Children's Concerts

Mr. Damrosch's object was to stimulate children to be interested and curious concerning music, and ultimately to love good music. It was not his object to give instruction in theory or practice of music, for he believes that can be handled better in class. Certain educators have proposed that radio should not attempt to teach anything that can be taught in the classroom. Without entering into a discussion of that proposition, I should say that, at any rate, radio should not attempt to teach anything that can be taught better in the classroom. Appreciation of symphonic music seems to be one thing that can be taught better by radio than in any classroom. . . .

The methods used by Mr. Damrosch in his children's concerts at Carnegie Hall are threefold. First, he coaxed attention with the instruments of the orchestra; second, he dramatized the music; third, he let the child take part. I have been asked why courses in musical appreciation deal with a discussion of the orchestra instruments—does our familiarity with these instruments enhance our appreciation, and, if so, why? I am convinced it does enlarge our interest. In any case, we cannot appreciate music unless we listen to it, and we will not listen to it unless we are interested in it. . . . .

No one who has seen children in Carnegie Hall craning their necks to see the instruments could doubt this fact. Their introduction by radio would appear to be less effective than in a concert hall, since they cannot be seen by the audience, but this may be an advantage in the long run, as more interest in the sound is, of necessity, stimulated. Many teachers obtain pictures of instruments and display them to their classes during the concert hour. The children can examine these pictures in detail before or after the concert.

Children learn from Mr. Damrosch that music is not something they have to practice so many hours a day, but something associated with, and capable of interpretation as, a new and fascinating experience of life. It has been argued that the child should be allowed to interpret music in his own way, and that no one has the right to impose his own interpretation on the child. Mr. Damrosch is not trying to impose his interpretation, but merely suggests how music may be interpreted as an expression of human experience.—From an Essay in "Education on the Air, First Yearbook of the Institute for Education by Radio," by ERNEST LAPRADE.

On Sunday Afternoon

The way a pigeon wheels against the blue
Of the far sky, its bronze wings edged with gold,
Differs no whit, I know, from pigeon's flight of old,
Yet sends my mind on venture strange and new.

—ALTHEA BASS, in "Now That the Hawthorn Blossoms."

Style and the Man

I have often asked myself why it is that the interviewer will sometimes get so much more wisdom out of a man, and so many more fresh and entertaining statements . . . than the man can get out of himself. Is it because one's best and ripest thoughts rise to the surface, like the cream on the milk, and does the interviewer simply skim them off? Maybe, in writing, we often dip too deep, make too great an effort. Interviews are nearly always interesting, . . . much more so than a formal studied statement by the interviewed himself.

Many a piece of sound, excellent literature has been got out of a man who had no skill at all with the pen. His spoken word is vital and real; but in conscious, literary effort the fire is quenched at once. Hence the charm of letters, of diaries, of the simple narrations and recitals of pioneers, farmers, workers, or persons who have no conscious literary equipment. Who would not rather read a bit of real experience of a soldier in battle, such as a clever interviewer could draw out of him, than to read his general's studied account of the same engagement? "To elaborate is of no avail," says Whitman. "Learned and unlearned feel that it is so." Only the great artist can rival or surpass the sense of reality we often find in common speech. Set a man to writing out his views or his experience and the danger is that he will be too formal; he will get himself up for the occasion; there will be no ease or indifference in his manner; he will go to delving in his mind, and we shall miss the simple, direct self-expression that we are after.

In Dr. Johnson's talk, as reported by Boswell, we touch the real man; in the "Rambler" you touch only his clothes or periwig. His more formal writing seems the product of some kind of artificial put-on faculty like the Sunday sermons one hears or the editorials one reads. The sermon is in what may be called the surpliced style, the Rambler in the periwigged style. Emerson said of Alcott that his conversation was wonderful, but that when he sat down to write, his inspiration left him. Most men are wiser in company than in the study. —From "Literary Values," by JOHN BURROUGHS.

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Scilla: From a Line Engraving by Allan McNab

ON THE extreme toe point of the "boot" of Italy, fourteen miles from Reggio, is situated the historic promontory of Scilla, famous in classical story and legend. The rock, which pushes its way out into the Straits of Messina, was perilous to the mariners of ancient days; and with poetic symbolism Homer, in his *Odyssey*, represented Scilla as a warring and voracious sea monster. Here only three miles separates the mainland of Italy from the island of Sicily, and the difficulties of the passage were increased in olden time because opposite Scilla, just off the Sicilian coast, lay the whirlpool of Charybdis. Hence the classical warning, crystallized into English by Shakespeare, in *The Merchant of Venice:* "Thus when I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother."

Time has changed the imminence of these dread alternatives, for the whirlpool of Charybdis—little alarming to modern navigators—has drifted farther south down the Straits of Messina and is no longer opposite Scilla. But, though Charybdis has been buffeted about by time, the actual rock of Scilla must look much the same now as it did in Homer's day; and travelers to Sicily who see in the early morning light its sinuous winding from the mainland into the sea will recognize how apt was the poet's comparison of the point to the snout of a monster. All that has been added to Scilla is the modern town which crowns the hill, and the picturesque situation of this is finely interpreted in the accompanying line engraving by Allan McNab. A great traveler for his age, Allan McNab has already made a reputation among the younger British etchers and draftsmen by his admirable studies of picturesque sites in Italy and along Mediterranean shores. At the moment Allan McNab is enjoying his first visit to the United States, where this spring and summer he has been engaged in making drawings and engravings of some typical American homes.

The Curator Explains

This is my kingdom, this my small domain;
Here, in these corridors, so cool and still,
I ponder History's glittering page at will
And live the world's great happenings again.
Someone has asked me: "Are you lonely here?"
And I have smiled and briefly answered: "No,"
And wished that such unseeing folk would go
And leave me to the tasks my heart holds dear.
These are my treasures, these old, crumbling books,
These crackled parchments yellowed by the years.
Once, in a great while, someone stops and looks
At efforts that have cost men toil and tears.
Here, in this spot, I spend long, golden days
That leave my heart aglow with joy and praise.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Uitnemendheid

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

SLECHTS weinig menschen zijn niet te eeniger tijd in hun leven bewust geweest van een verlangen om uit te munten; niet zoozeer dat zij wenschten boven anderen uit te blinken of hen te overtreffen, doch het was de uiting van een verlangen hunne eigen krachten te meten. Het bewustzijn van uitstekend verricht werk brengt een gevoel van bevrediging met zich. Weinig dingen stemmen dankbaarder dan te weten dat men iets bereikt heeft dat der moeite waard is.

Aan Emerson wordt het welbekende gezegde toegeschreven: „Als iemand een beter boek schrijft, eene betere preek houdt of eene betere muizenval maakt dan zijn buurman, zal de wereld een pad naar zijne deur maken, ook al heeft hij zijn huis in de bosschen gebouwd." Dit is slechts eene wijze om te zeggen dat uitnemendheid niet verborgen, niet in het duister blijven kan, omdat de vraag er naar te groot is. De waarde er van staat altijd op pari. Zij die verantwoordelijke ambten bekleeden, weten zeer goed, dat er gemeenlijk vraag is naar den mensch, wiens werk uitstekend is.

Velen die ernstig verlangd hadden uit te munten in het een of ander edel ondernemen, doch zich om de een of andere reden belemmerd gevoelden, mogelijk door eene slechte gezondheid of gebrek aan kans, hebben door de studie van Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) eene vrijheid verworven die hen in staat gesteld heeft vol vreugde en vertrouwen voort te gaan naar het begeerde doel. Anderen die mogelijk nimmer bewust zijn geweest van een bijzonderen wensch om op welk gebied ook uit te blinken, hebben bevonden dat een gerechtig verlangen wakker geroepen en aangekweekt werd. Zij kunnen niet langer tevreden blijven met louter middelmatigheid, want het voornemen iets dat der moeite waard is te volbrengen, en van werkelijk nut te zijn voor hunne medemenschen, is in hen ontwaakt.

Mrs. Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van Christian Science schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 249): „Laten wij Science aannemen, alle theorieën gebaseerd op het zinnengetuigenis loslaten, onvolmaakte beelden en bedriegelijke idealen opgeven; en laten wij aldus één God, één Gemoed hebben, en dat éene volmaakt, Zijne eigen beelden van uitnemendheid voortbrengend." Christian Science stelt der menschheid duidelijk en helder deze beelden voor oogen, gegeven in het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis, waar wij lezen: „En God zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en ziet, het was zeer goed." Hier vinden wij uitnemendheid aan haren oorsprong: volmaakt Gemoed, Zichzelf uitend in volmaakte geestelijke ideeën, en de identiteiten daarvan door eene onschendbare wet handhavend. „Den Almachtige, Dien kunnen wij niet uitvinden; Hij is groot van kracht, doch door gericht en groote gerechtigheid verdrukt Hij niet."

Laten wij onszelf afvragen: Zou volmaakt Gemoed iets anders dan beelden van volmaaktheid kunnen voortbrengen? Zelfs in de menschelijke ervaring is 's menschen werk de uiting van zijn denken. Het is meerder- of minderwaardig in de mate van het kunnen en de bekwaamheid van den werker. Hoe hooger de mensch mentaal gestegen is, hoe grooter eischen hij zichzelf stelt, en hoe minder hij slordige methoden of slecht gedaan werk kan dulden. Een armzalig voortbrengsel duidt op een gebrekkigen voortbrenger. Het voortbrengsel zelf zal nimmer merkbaar ten goede veranderen totdat de mentale standaard van den voortbrenger verhoogd wordt.

Door ieder individueel den standaard van geestelijke volmaaktheid voor te houden—de mensch geschapen naar het beeld en de gelijkenis van God, oneindig Gemoed—schenkt Christian Science een prikkel, welke den mensch in staat stelt in zijn eigen denken uit te reiken naar iets beters dan hij tot nu toe gekend had. Als hij groeit in het begrijpen van deze Wetenschap van het werkelijke zijn, ondergaat al wat hij doet eene geleidelijke verbetering. De vrouw wordt eene betere moeder, eene uitnemendere huisvrouw, of van grooter waarde in de zakenwereld. De man wordt nauwgezetter en kundiger, meer vastbesloten zijn best te doen en in zijne dagtaak de goddelijke uitnemendheid te benaderen, die hij begint te begrijpen. Als kinderen onderricht krijgen in Christian Science, wordt hun geleerd dat gehoorzaamheid aan de wet vrijheid is, en aldus leeren zij inschikkelijker en handelbaarder te zijn. Aldus wordt de standaard van het dagelijksch leven op elk gebied verhoogd en zijne ervaring verrijkt.

Christus Jezus sprak van degenen, die eenige mate van uitnemendheid bereikt hadden in de kennis van God, welke hij onderwees en demonstreerde, als van „het licht der wereld", en voegde er aan toe: „eene stad boven op eenen berg liggende, kan niet verborgen zijn." Hoewel de meesten zijner onmiddellijke discipelen van nederige afkomst waren en waarschijnlijk weinig opvoeding hadden genoten, bewezen zij later de waarheid van deze verklaring. Waar zij ook kwamen, werden zij opgemerkt, omdat zij in staat waren de zieken te genezen zooals hun Meester hun geleerd had. In hun werk was geen spoor van zelfverheerlijking. Inderdaad zou men den berg waarop zulk een leven rust, ootmoedigheid kunnen noemen,—eene eigenschap zonder welke ware uitnemendheid ofgrootheid nimmer wordt bereikt.

Kan men zich een hoogeren standaard stellen dan bedreven te worden in de waarheid, die Christus Jezus der menschheid kwam leeren? Zou men iets hoogers kunnen bereiken dan uit te munten in het bewijzen en demonstreeren van Waarheid? Dit is de onbegrensde mogelijkheid, welke Christian Science ieder mensch persoonlijk voorlegt.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Excellence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are few people who at some time in their lives have not been conscious of a desire to excel. Not that they necessarily wish to outshine or outdo others, but that they want, as it were, to prove their own mettle. The consciousness of work excellently done brings with it a sense of satisfaction. Few things are more gratifying than knowing that one has achieved something worth while.

Emerson is credited with the well-known quotation, "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door." This is but another way of saying that excellence cannot be hidden, cannot remain in obscurity: the demand for it is too great. Its value is always at par. Those who occupy positions of responsibility know well that the one whose work is excellent is usually in requisition.

Many who have earnestly desired to excel in some worthy undertaking, but who for one reason or another have found themselves handicapped, perhaps by ill health or lack of opportunity, have gained through the study of Christian Science a freedom which has enabled them to progress joyously and confidently toward their desired goal. Others who, perhaps, have never been aware of any particular wish to excel in any direction have found right aspiration awakened and quickened. They can no longer remain content with mere mediocrity, for the purpose to accomplish something worth while, and to be of real value to their fellow men, has been aroused in them.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 249), "Let us accept Science, relinquish all theories based on sense-testimony, give up imperfect models and illusive ideals; and so let us have one God, one Mind, and that one perfect, producing His own models of excellence." Christian Science sets before mankind, clearly and definitely, these models, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, where we read, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." Here we find excellence at its source: perfect Mind, expressing itself in perfect spiritual ideas, and maintaining their identity by inviolable law. "Touching the Almighty, we cannot find him out: he is excellent in power, and in judgment, and in plenty of justice: he will not afflict."

Let us ask ourselves, Could perfect Mind produce anything except models of excellence? Even in human experience one's work expresses one's thinking. It is superior or inferior according to the measure of efficiency and competence of the worker. The higher one's mental attainments the greater are his demands upon himself, and the less he can tolerate slipshod methods or work badly done. A poor product denotes a faulty producer. Nor will the product itself ever be appreciably changed for the better until the producer's mental standard is raised.

By setting before each individual the standard of spiritual perfection,—man created in the image and likeness of God, infinite Mind,—Christian Science imparts a stimulus which enables one to reach out in his own thought for something better than he has yet known. As he grows in an understanding of this Science of real being, everything he does undergoes gradual improvement. A woman becomes a better mother, a more excellent housewife, or of more value in the business world. A man grows more conscientious and efficient, more determined to do his best and to approximate in his daily task the divine excellence which he has begun to apprehend. As children are instructed in Christian Science they are taught that obedience to law is liberty, and so learn to be more compliant and amenable. Thus is the entire standard of daily living elevated and its experience enriched.

Christ Jesus spoke of those who had attained to some degree of excellence in the knowledge of God which he taught and demonstrated, as "the light of the world," and added, "A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid." Although most of his immediate disciples were of humble origin and probably of scant education, they subsequently proved the truth of this statement. Wherever they went, they were marked men because of their ability to heal the sick as their Master had taught them to do. Nor was there anything of self-exploitation in their work. Indeed, the hill upon which such a life is set might well be named humility, a quality without which true excellence or greatness is never achieved.

Can one set before him a higher standard than to become proficient in the truth which Christ Jesus came to teach? Could there be greater attainment than to excel in demonstrating Truth? This is the illimitable possibility which Christian Science sets before each individual.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Christ Jesus." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30. During the months of July and August the Sunday evening service is omitted.

Land's End

Only the sea is here, and a tall wet rock, and the last
Of the land our worn feet have traveled on roads we have run:
A headland with topsail of cloud and a pine-tree mast,
Beating to ocean, afire with the last red look of the sun.

Here where we falter and gaze, spying for ultimate isles,
Nothing is seen but the bronze of long beaches on either hand,
And the sea with never a sail for a thousand miles,
And never a footprint for many a mile of sand.

—FRANCIS CLAIBORNE MASON, in *Poetry.*

Summer Dunes

Dunes, yellow and sparkling, with here and there a line of black emerging, stretch on every side to meet a sky quivering blue.

From the crown of one golden hill a group of stunted pine lifts courageously to the blue above a network of black roots, shamefully exposed by the wind but still true to its task of holding the hill together against stormy assaults of winter gales.

Outlined against the blue the lacy heads of the dune grass quiver in the faint breeze, each plant the center of a fairy-ring traced in the sand by the wind using the grass as a compass and pencil.

Between the hills the sand lies in ripples as though a golden pool, stirred by the dying wind, had been arrested by a magic word. No vegetation is here for, still as the sand seems, it is ever shifting and obliterating on this plain. But in a sheltered nook, held close by the jealous dunes, tiny straggling vines have struck their roots and are reaching out on every side their delicate embroidery of green, close-clinging stems. The dune grass draws its magic circles here, too, and a rugged tangle of bayberry with green, glossy leaves and pearl-gray berries forces its way above a thicket of dark, last-year's wood. Near by, a sturdy bush of wild rose flaunts dull red blossoms on the same stem with scarlet hips, which hoard a feast of seeds for winter birds.

Gray gulls circle overhead, calling cheerily of much good food on the beach beyond these ranging hills which shut in all but themselves and the sky. And, from afar, comes the gentle beat of the summer sea upon the shore, drawing the wanderer on, and on.

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STOCKS PUSH UPWARD AND CLOSE FIRM

Most Gains Are Small and Trading Continues in Small Volume

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Firmness of the stock market today reflected less uneasiness over international finance with the formally announced huge loan to England, and the conviction in speculative quarters that September will bring some improvement in general business activity, even though it may be slight.

Coppers and motion picture shares were traded in fair volume at somewhat higher levels in an otherwise extremely quiet week-end session. Sponsors of the motion picture stocks say that the companies have effected sweeping economies, and that autumn usually brings an increase in the theater attendance.

Copper shares were bought in response to a slight firming of copper metal prices.

Gains were largely fractional, although several leading shares pushed up a point or two, including American Can, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel, Case, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse, New York Central, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, Radio preferred B, and Westinghouse Electric.

In the motion picture issues Warner Bros. common was pushed up a point, and the preferred rose 3. It was reported that the company expects to get its bank loans paid off by the end of the year. Such issues as Loews, Radio-Keith, Fox and Paramount rose fractionally. In the coppers, only American Smelting got up a point, but Anaconda, Kennecott and Nevada rose ½ point or more.

The actual gain in copper prices was largely nominal. The copper market remains almost completely at a standstill, but some metal has been sold at 7⅝ cents a pound, contrasted with a flat price of 7½ recently. The large producers, however, remain entirely out of the market, holding out for 8 cents.

Some Encouraging Signs

Wall Street has been encouraged by the better tone in bonds, particularly the long-depressed railroad liens, which was manifest for the fourth successive day today. In view of the unsatisfactory character of most railway earnings reports, however, the turn has been somewhat puzzling, and has started rumors that a large pool had been formed to support the market.

In the railway stocks, Norfolk & Western, usually a wide mover, sold 5 points higher. A news ticker analysis indicated that its $10 annual dividend is being earned by a wide margin, and that it is possible that the usual extra may be declared this autumn. The extra a year ago was $2 a share.

The opening of the $400,000,000 credit to the British Government was greeted with only mild enthusiasm in London, where the prospect that a national election will be held in a few months leaves the outlook somewhat blurred. Furthermore, financial quarters are rather gloomy over the prospect that the coalition Government's economy measures may result in further increases in taxes. Sterling exchange against the dollar strengthened slightly in New York, ruling at $4.84⅛, up 1/16, for cables. Sterling exchange against the Swiss franc and the Dutch florin, however, failed to rally appreciably, and it is suggested that some uneasy British capitalists may be sending money to those countries.

In the commodity markets, cotton stiffened a little, closing 30 to 40 cents a bale higher, on reports of cold rains in various sections of the South.

Sales in the stock market approximated 500,000 shares.

Rail Bonds Lead Advance

With railroad issues in the lead, the bond market moved ahead irregularly today in quiet trading, typical of a short session.

The advance in rail obligations, although mainly a fractional matter, extended to all grades of issues and trading in them was more active than in other sections of the list.

Bonds of the Pennsylvania lost minor fractions on a few sales. The report of the July earnings of this carrier was relatively more unfavorable than that of some other railroads. Even among the rails the trading today could be described as only moderately active.

Foreign loans made mixed changes, the majority of which were narrow, on a restricted volume. Argentine 6s of May 1961 jumped about 2 points on much larger sales than most foreign issues experienced. Uruguayan 6s of 1960 lost about as much on a small turnover and Brazilian 6½s of 1926-27, and German 7s of 1949 lost major fractions. Colombian 6s of October 1961, and German 5½s of 1965 strengthened moderately.

United States Government issues remained quiet, with an easy undertone. Industrial bonds turned dull without a definite trend. The market in public utility issues was but little more active, but the majority of changes were narrow gains.

Stock-privilege loans scored irregular gains.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 28	Last Aug. 29
33⅝	23½	2	Adams Millis	1400	33½	33¼	33½	33¾
11⅞	7	.3	Advance Rumely	200	8	8	8	
109¾	70¾	3	Air Reduction	3000	82	80½	79½	80¾
10⅝	3¾		Airway Elec App	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
20⅛	7	.40	Alaska-Juneau	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅜	4⅛		Allegheny Corp	2400	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17⅛
39½	15¼		Allegh pf ww	800	8¼	8	8	
183¾	102¾	6†	Allegh pf ww xtra	100	17	17	17	17¼
42¾	18⅜	1	Allied Chem	1500	116	112	113½	112
23	15½	2	Allis Chalmers	600	20	20	20	20
139⅝	84⅝	5†	Amerada	300	18	18	18	18
38¾	14		Am Can	7000	93½	91½	94½	93½
43¾	12		Am Car & Fdry	100	18½	18½	18½	17½
14½	6⅛		Am Chain	100	11	11	11	11
33⅜	18⅛		Am Com Alcohol	100	15	15	15	15
81⅜	21¼		Am European	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
100	83¾	7	Am & For Pow	3900	19⅝	19½	19½	20
36	9¼	7	Am & For Pow ?	3900	39⅝	38¾	39¼	39¾
23¾	8		Am International	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
223½	8½		Am La France	300	14	13½	14	13½
39⅝	8		Am Metal	300	7	7	7	
87¼	47½	2†	Am Nat Gas pf	300	11¾	11	11¾	11
21½	11⅜	.60	Am News	10	11	11	11	11
89	45	.5	Am Radiator	310	48½	47½	47½	47½
58½	24⅜	2	Am Safety Razor	400	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
4½			Am Smelt & Rf	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	13¾
71¾	11⅛	10	Am Solvents & C	200	31½	31	31½	
113	100	7	Am Steel Fdries	100				30⅜
48¾	37	2½†	Am Steel pf	200	15	15	15	
60	42	5	Am Stores	10	100	100	100	15½
201⅜	156½	9	Am Sugar Ref	300	48½	45⅝	48⅜	48⅝
89⅝	40¾	3	Am Tob B	100	55	55	55	
48	30¾		Am Wat Wks	7300	17½	17½	17⅞	17⅝
43¼	18¾	1½	Am Woolen pf	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
18	8		Anaconda Cop	900	35	35	35	
102	98	7	Archer Daniels	3400	38¾	34⅝	35⅜	34⅞
4½	1½		Archer Dan pf	400	10	9¾	10	9½
2⅞	1		Armour Ill A	30	100	100	100	
29¾	16¼	2½	Armour Ill B	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
203⅜	132¾	10	Asso Dry Goods	200	14½	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
23¼	11⅛	1	Atchison T & SF	1600	19⅜	19⅛	19⅞	19⅝
13¼		1	Atl Refining	1800	127¾	124½	127¾	126¾
298⅛	101⅛	4§	Atlas Stores	1100	17⅛	16⅝	17	16⅝
6⅛	3		Auburn Auto	400	7	7	7	7
			Aviation Corp Del	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
27⅞	9⅛		—B— Baldwin Loco	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	
87⅞	43	5	Balt & Ohio	400	48	48⅛	48	48⅛
14½	8¾		Barnsdall A	300	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
111	106	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	110¾	110¼	110½	
35½	14⅞	1	Bendix Aviation	8100	23⅞	23½	23⅝	23⅞
46⅛	31¾	2	Best & Co	200	40⅛	40	40	
70¾	34⅛	2	Bethlehem Steel	9400	41¾	40⅝	40⅞	40
123⅞	96⅜	7	Beth Steel pf	300	104⅜	103¾	104⅛	
29	16	1	Blaw-Knox	400	17	16½	16½	
43	20¾	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	200	38	37⅝	38	38⅛
76½	47	3†	Borden	2100	59½	58⅝	59	58⅝
22⅞	8¼	1.43	Briggs Mfg	1300	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
69⅜	53⅞	4	Brooklyn Man T	300	57¼	57	57¼	
3⅜	1⅜		Brooklyn Queens	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
34½	12⅜		Bruns Terminal	500	5¼	5	5	
5⅝	2½		Bucyrus E cv pf	10	104	104	104	103¾
12½	10½		Budd Mfg	300	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅜
10	2½		Burns Bros A ct	100	10½	10½	10½	
32½	19⅛	1	Burns Bros B	100	23½	23½	23½	
69¾	23⅝		Burroughs Add	1300	32½	32¾	33⅛	32
16⅝	10¼	1.60	—C— Campbell Wy&C	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	
43⅜	23½		Calumet & Ariz	200	38	38	38	
13⅜	8		Calumet & Hecla	300	6½	6½	6½	6½
48⅜	20¼	1¼	Canadian Pacific	800	21½	20½	21⅛	20⅞
131½	51¼	6	Case Thresh	9500	95⅜	94½	95	95
253¾	173⅜	1½	Celotex Co	600	63¼	62¾	63¼	63¼
6½	2½		Central Aguirre	600	20¾	20	20	
30½	14	1	Century Ribbon	700	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6½
7¼	2¼		Cerro de Pasco	600	15½	15½	15½	15
27½	7		Certain-Teed	200	5	5	5	
46½	27	2½	Checker Cab Mfg	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27½	15¾		Ches & Ohio	1200	36⅜	36	36	35⅞
15⅜	4¾		Chi & Gt W pf	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
45½	23⅛	4	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
15⅞	5⅛		Chi & N Western	200	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
65½	22½	1	Chi Pneu T pf	100	19¼	19⅛	19¼	24
33¾	14		Chi Rock Isl & P	700	38⅝	37¾	38⅝	
27¾	10	3.60§	Childs Company	5000	22½	22½	22⅝	22½
22	10		City Ice & Fuel	300	30¼	30	30¼	
170	133	7.50	City Stores A	20	10	10	10	
53½	50½	3	Coca Cola	300	146½	144¾	146½	144½
17½	9		Coca Cola A	100	53	53	53	
45¾	20⅜	2§	Collins & Aikman	700	14	13¾	13¾	
109⅞	98	6	Columbia Gas	4500	30½	30⅛	30⅛	13½
111⅜	6	.56	Columbia G pf A	400	108¾	108⅛	108⅝	28⅝
111⅜	55	5†	Col Graph ct	100	6	6	6	6
16⅜	6	.56	Columbian Carb	200	67	67	67	67
23¼	13	2	Columbia Graph	100	8	8	8	
25½	21½	2	Comm Credit	700	16¼	16	16¼	16½
34	20	2	Comm Cred pf B	400	24¾	24½	24¾	24½
21½	10¾	1	Comm Inv Tr	400	24¾	24¼	24¾	24½
12	7	.40	Comm Solvents	1600	17½	17¼	17½	17½
100§	90	6	Comwith & Sou	200	8¼	8	8	
14⅜	6⅞		Comwith & S 6 pf	100	95½	95½	95½	
18⅞	10½	2	Congoleum Nairn	400	14¼	14	14¼	14
109⅝	82⅛	4	Consol Film 1 pf	100	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
3⅛	1⅛	1	Consol Gas	6500	95¾	94½	95¾	94½
8½	3		Consol Laundries	700	13⅜	13	13⅜	
30	9¼		Container A	100	3	3	3	
3⅜	1¼		Cont Baking A	100	12½	12½	12½	13⅛
77½	44⅞	8	Cont Baking B	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
62¾	40⅜	2½	Cont Baking pf	200	58½	58½	58½	58½
4½	2		Cont Can	600	48¾	48½	48½	48½
12	5		Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
12	3		Cont Oil	800	31¾	31¾	31¾	
68	55⅜	3†	Cont Shares	100	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	10½
152½	146⅞	7	Corn Products	200	66	66	66	
18	6¼		Corn Prod pf	100	4	4	4	7¼
6⅞	2		Coty	1400	149¾	148¾	149¾	
106	80	7	Crown Zellerbach	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
57⅜	21⅜		Crucible Steel pf	40	89	85½	89	84
5⅞	2⅛		Cuba Co	10	27	27	27	
35	16		Cuban Am Sug	200	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	⅝		Cuban Am S pf	10	4	4	4	4¼
5⅞	2⅛		Cuban Cane Pr	100	1	1	1	
100	67	4	Cuban Dom S	400	¾	⅝	¾	¾
57⅞	21⅜		Curtis Publishing	500	68	67¾	68	68
8½	3		Curtis-Wright	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
			Curtis-Wright A	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
23	9⅜		—D— Davison Chem	200	11⅜	11	11⅜	11
22	17⅜	1.40	Deere & Co pf	400	16⅜	16¼	16¼	17⅜
23	14½	1	Diamond Match	900	19⅜	19	19⅜	
13½	8⅞	1	Dome Mines	1100	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
107	71	4§	Du Pont de Nem	3500	87½	86⅜	86⅝	86¼
13¼	5⅛		—E— Eastern Roll Mill	400	5½	5	5½	
185¾	118	5§	Eastman Kodak	1900	144¼	142¾	144¼	142¾
21⅝	9¼	1.60	Eaton Axle & Spg	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
74⅜	34⅛	6	Elec Auto-Lite	2000	40¾	40⅛	40	40¼
97⅜	67⅜		Elect & Mus wi	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
60¾	30⅛		Elec Pw & Lt	4500	40⅝	40⅛	40⅜	40⅛
98¼	80	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	100	86	86	86	86
29	28½	2	Engineers Pub S	200	34	34	34	
35⅜	27⅞	2½	Equitable Off Bld	100	27¼	27¼	27¼	
39¾	13½		Erie RR	1000	27⅜	27⅛	27¾	27⅝
45½	25	4	Erie RR 1pf	200	25¼	25	25	
8⅝	3¼		Evans Auto Load	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3½
29⅞	10¼	1.60	—F— Fairbanks Morse	200	10½	10¼	10¼	
7⅝	5	.40	Fed Motor Tr	100	5	5	5	
30	11¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	600	14⅜	14	14⅜	14½
66⅛	41	2§	Firestone T&R pf	400	15	15	15	
64½	20¼	2	First Nat Stores	200	63½	63½	63½	
105	103	7	Foster-Wheeler	200	59¾	59¾	59¾	59
32½	20⅛	.55	Foster-Wheel pf	200	24⅞	24¾	24⅝	24½
38⅜	11⅜	2½	Fourth Nat Inv	100	103	103	103	
43¼	22	3	Fox Film A	1000	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27⅝
			Freeport Texas	400	27	26⅞	27	26½
73⅛	52⅞	4	—G— Gen Am Tnk Car	400	57	56¾	57	57
47	15¼	2	Gen Asphalt	200	22	21⅝	22	21⅜
25⅝	17⅛	1.60	Gen Baking	100	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
54¾	36	1.60	Gen Electric	5000	41⅞	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜
56	43	3	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
	8½	4⅛	Gen Foods	1000	51⅜	50⅝	51	51⅛
80	35	.30	Gen Gas & E A	1000	5¼	5	5	5
106	96	6	Gen Mills	600	40	39¼	40	39⅝
48	31¼	3	Gen Mills pf	1000	100	100	100	
103⅝	95	5	Gen Motors	1000	36¾	36⅜	36⅝	36¼
23	8½		Gen Mot 5% pf	100	103½	103½	103½	103⅛
39⅝	9½	3§	Gen Pub Service	400	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
57⅜	29	3	Gen Realty	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
15½	7⅞		Gen Refractories	300	34	34	34	
38¾	18⅝		Gen Thea Equip	1000	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
7⅞	3		Gimbel Bros	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
42½	21	2½	Gold Dust	100	5	5	5	
113¼	113¼		Gold & Stock Tel	400	28¾	28	28	28⅞
20⅞	8¼		Goodrich	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
91	71	7	Goodyear ipf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	
25½	13	1§	Grand-Sil Stores	100	84½	84½	84½	13
39⅞	25¾	3	Grant (WT)	100	15	15	15	
69¾	33¾	2	Great Nor pf	300	36	35	35	
23½	17⅛	2	Great Nor Ore	400	19	19	19	
11⅞	7½		Great West Sug	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
6¾	2⅝		Grigsby-Grunow	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
5½	5½		Guan Sug pf	400	5	5	5	5
30	26½	1¾	—H— Hack W pf A	40	28	28	28	
63⅞	50	6½	Hahn D S pf	100	52¾	52¾	52¾	
37	26	2½†	Holland Furnace	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	26½
9¾	4¼		Houdaille Her B	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
68½	27		Houston Oil	100	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	45⅝
65	58	4	Household Fin pf	100	44½	44	44	44½
28½	13		Howe Sound	100	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	61
26	11	1	Hudson Motor	100	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	
13⅛	5¾		Hupp Motors	1200	13½	13⅜	13½	13
89	36⅜	4	—I— Ill Central	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
182	74	4	Indian Refining	500	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3
71	39⅜	2½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	89	89	89	
11⅜	4½		Inland Steel	600	40¼	39¾	40	39⅞
36	18¾		Inspiration Cop	400	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
179¾	117	6†	Interboro Rap T	400	8⅝	8	8⅜	
4	1⅛		Int Business M	400	214½	209¾	209¾	
60½	36⅜	2½	Int Combustion	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅞
31	16¾	2§	Int Harvester	100	15⅛	15	15	15
73¼	47	4	Int Hydroelec	400	38	37⅜	38	37⅝
30½	9½	1.40	Int Matrh pf	400	23¾	23⅛	23⅝	24
31⅝	18½		Int Nickel	1000	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜
58⅝	38¼	2	Int Pap&Pow pf	1000	21¾	21⅛	21⅜	13¼
67½	58	2	Int Tel & Tel	1000	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	
31	20	4	Interstate D S xw	1000	28¼	28¼	28⅞	28½
			Inland Cry Coal	20	26½	26½	26½	
80⅜	40⅜	3	—J— Johns Manville	400	52⅜	51¾	52⅜	51⅞
35⅛	7		—K— Kayser & Toll	1000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
27¾	13⅝	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	400	31½	31½	31½	31¾
35⅛	18	1	Kaufmann D St	400	31½	31½	31½	31¾
18	12	1	Kaufmann D St pf	100	15	14½	14½	15
24⅝	10⅛	1	Kayser (J) & Co	200	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
35	17⅛		Kelly-Springfield	200	16	15¾	15¾	16
20⅞	8		Kelsey Hayes Wh	100	7	7	7	
21⅞	14⅝	1	Kelvinator Corp	300	8½	8½	8½	8¾
70	22⅜	1	Kennecott Cop	200	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
79⅛	35	1.60	Kinney pf	700	18	17½	17⅝	17½
			Kresge	10	28½	28½	28½	28½
				400	38½	37⅞	38¼	37⅞
33	22	2	—L— Link-Belt	100	26	26	26	
63½	30½	3	Liquid Carbonic	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
63½	36⅛	3	Loew's Inc	1600	50¾	50¼	50¾	50
8⅝	2	1½	Loft Inc	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
35⅜	21		Louisville G&E A	600	5	5	5	
84½	69¾	3.80†	Lorain-Wiles Bisc	100	33½	33¼	33½	32¾
4¾	2		Louisiana Oil R	100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
39	23	2½	—M— McCall Corp	100	30	30	30	30
103½	85⅛	4†	McKeesport Tin	300	69¼	68	69¼	68
104½	66⅛	3†	Macy (RH) & Co	300	85½	81½	85½	83½
27⅝	20	1	Magma Cop	300	13¾	13¼	13¾	
20	30		Mallinson pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
39	25		Man Ely mtg	10	30	30	30	
37⅜	17⅜	2½	Marshall Field	200	28	27¾	28	27½
34⅝	8⅝	2	Mathieson Alkali	1400	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
36	28	2½	May Dept Stores	100	23	23	23	23¼
10⅝	8⅝		Mid-Cont Pet	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
31⅞	13⅜	3	Midland Steel	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
17⅜	11⅛		Min Moline	100	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
38⅜	9¾		Mo Kan & Tex	300	2	2	2	
85	23⅝	7	Mo K&T pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅞
42⅝	14		Mo Pacific	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅞
29	8	1½	Mo Pacific pf	300	18½	18½	18	18½
29½	15⅜		Monsanto Chem	300	52½	52⅜	52½	52
34⅜	6⅝		Montgom-Ward	300	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅜
144¾	81½		Mullins Body	500	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
			Murray Body	200	32	31	31	31¼
40⅜	20	4	—N— Nash Motors	400	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	25⅞
10	3¼		Nat Bellas Hess	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
163½	101½	2.30	Nat Biscuit	200	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	58⅜
30⅝	18⅛	7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	153	151⅞	151⅞	152
30⅝	28¾	2.60	Nat Cash Reg	500	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅝
36⅜	19¾	2	Nat Dairy Prod	200	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	34⅛
44⅜	32¼	1	Nat Distillers	200	28⅛	27½	28⅛	28⅛
58	33	1	Nat Pow & Lt	200	37½	37½	37½	37½
31	70	2	Nat Steel	300	25⅝	25	25⅝	25
78½	39½	2	Nat Supply pf	700	37¾	37¼	37¼	37½
34⅞	13	1	Nat Surety	100	74	74	74	73⅝
35⅛	9⅞	1	Nat Tea	100	11½	11½	11½	
14⅜	6½	1	Neisner Bros	200	18½	18½	18½	18½
20⅞	10½	1	Nevada Cons Cop	500	14	14	14	14
24	7	1	Newport Co	100	9	9	9	
132½	67½	6	Newton Steel	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	8
116¾	100¼	7	NY Central	200	81½	81	81½	81½
12⅞	4⅜		NY NH & H pf	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
111	7		NY Shipbuild	400	102	102	102	102
72	31	7	NY Steam 7%	200	8½	8½	8½	
29½	15⅜		NY Ship pf	30	116	115½	116	
217	139	10	Noranda M	100	69½	69½	69½	
90⅛	58¾	10	Norfolk & West	400	20¾	19⅞	20½	20¼
60⅞	30½	5	North American	100	162	162	162	
			Northern Pacific	1000	69	70	69½	69¼
				200	34	34	34	33⅝
19½	7		—O— Ohio Oil	500	12⅛	12	12	12
6½	3½		Omnibus	700	4	3¾	4	
73	35	8	Orpheum Circ pf	30	40	40	40	
58½	31⅝	2½	Otis Elevator	200	37¼	37⅛	37½	38
84⅞	38	2	—P— Pacific Gas&El	500	48¼	46	48	48⅛
131¾	116	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	126⅞	126⅞	126⅞	127
50⅛	19⅜	2½	Packard Motor	1000	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅛
2¼	1		Paramount Pub	500	25½	24¾	25½	25⅜
2¼	1		Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8⅜	2		Pathe Exchange	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
46⅜	28½	1	Pathe Exch A	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5½	1¾		Penick & Ford	100	6½	6½	6½	
44¾	28¼	2.40	Penn Dixie Cem	300	37⅞	37½	37½	37½
64	38⅛	3	Penney (JC)	700	2	2	2	
250	183⅛	8	Pennsylvania RR	500	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	43⅜
10⅞	6	1	Peoples GasL&C	100	40	39¾	40	40¼
25⅝	11	1	Petroleum	100	198	197¼	197½	198½
12¼	6¼		Phelps Dodge	700	9	8¾	9	8¾
82	44¾	7	Phila & Reading	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
16⅜	4¾		Phillips Jones pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
	25	2†	Phillips Pet	10	46	46	46	
39⅜	28¼	3.14	Pillsbury Flour	100	9¾	9¾	9¾

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

British Loan Arranged to Support Sterling—Trade in United States Quiet

Establishment of a $400,000,000 credit for Great Britain climaxed a period of financial and political uncertainty this week. The credit is participated in equally by United States and French bankers.

The American share is being extended by 110 banks, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The fund, it is said, will be used solely to support the pound sterling in the foreign exchange markets.

The conditions surrounding France's participation in the loan appear especially interesting and happy. The French share is made up of $100,000,000 banking credit and a $100,000,000 one-year British Treasury loan to be sold to the French public.

In France the credit arrangement with its old ally is hailed as a renewal of the bond that existed between the two countries more than a decade ago. In the proposal to sell British notes to the French public is seen indication that bankers believe the attitude of French investors toward foreign loans has shed some of the extreme caution evident a few months ago.

The belief that the United States has an undetachable interest in European affairs appears to be gaining ground in America, and the alacrity witn which the United States moved to aid Great Britain is seen as evidence of a clear recognition that the next period of prosperity must be built on an international basis.

Few Signs of Pickup in U. S.

Attention of business men in the United States is centering on the prospects for fall improvement. As yet there are few notable signs of any real pick-up.

The steel industry continues to operate around the level of the last several weeks. The gain in car loadings for the latest reported week was less than seasonal. Automobile output continues at a low level.

Earnings statements and the consumer industries, such as shoe and textile lines, still are the bright spots in the situation. Income reports, while in the aggregate showing a substantial decline from a year ago, nevertheless are better than were expected and in many instances reflect distinct progress for individual concerns.

Some encouragement is being derived also from the relative stability of commodity prices over the last several weeks. A feature of the commodity markets this week, however, was the drop in grain futures as Chicago to new low levels.

Production of electric power in the latest reported week was 2.8 per cent less than in the like week of last year. There is here revealed a very slight improvement over the previous week of this year, in which electric current output was lower by 2.9 per cent than in the 1930 week.

Business in Europe Quiet

Reports from Great Britain make it clear that the coalition government is regarded favorably by business in that country. In fact, business opinion is said to be strongly opposed to the suggestion that the present administration should merely balance the budget. The demand seems to be that the National Government keep its hand on the tiller until Great Britain finds clearer sailing weather.

Of course, during the last week or so, British trade and industry have been almost wholly under the influence of national financial developments. The quietness of business has been further accentuated by the vacation period. It is expected the next few weeks will witness some quickening in trade and industry.

The credit situation in Germany is showing improvement but business recovery so far is failing to match the betterment in financial conditions. Industry is somewhat less active than recently, according to latest reports.

French business circles have been dividing their attention between foreign trade returns for July and the British financial crisis. France has huge amounts of capital invested in Great Britain but there seems to be little if any apprehension for the safety of French investments, especially in view of the formation of the British coalition government.

Leading Stock Markets

Stock prices in Wall Street moved over an uneven course this week. Weakness of domestic bonds was held responsible for some of the selling early in the week. A firmer tone to bonds later was accompanied by a similar tone in the share market. Late in the period the expectation of announcement of a large loan to Great Britain exerted a favorable influence on sentiment. Brokers' loans increased $6,000,000.

The London stock market reflected confidence throughout most of this week. Political developments were regarded as encouraging and prices in nearly all sections of the list were marked up. Some forced liquidation came into the market toward the close of the week, however. Reports that Great Britain was negotiating for a new credit seemed to have little effect on sentiment.

Paris prices were steady to firm the first half of the week, but later the trend turned downward.

The Berlin Boerse will reopen Sept. 3, but trading will be carried on under certain restrictions.

COTTON RALLIES

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—A slight opening decline influenced by relatively easy Liverpool cables, was followed by rallies in cotton today on reports of solo rains in some central and western belt sections and an unfavorable interpretation of the weather map. December contracts advanced from 7.29 to 7.45 or 12 points net higher and closed at 7.40 with the general market closing steady at net advances of 3 to 8 points.

KEYSTONE STEEL EARNINGS

Keystone Steel & Wire Company reported for the fiscal year ended June 30 net profit of $196,575, equal to 28 cents a common share, compared with $585,909 or $2.20 a common share, in the preceding fiscal year.

GRANT PROFIT GAINS

W. T. Grant Company reported for the six months ended July 31 net profit of $1,333,178, equal to $1.11 a share, compared with $935,011, or 79 cents a share in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

Ab Straus 5½s '43	98	98
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	81½	81¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	80½	80⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	81	80¼
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	90	81
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	70	69¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	85½	86
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	71½	71¼
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	19½	19¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	128½	128¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106¾	106½
Amer T&T 5s '65	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	111	111
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	101	101
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	50	50
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	54½	54¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	76	76
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	61	60¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	95½	95½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99½	99¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	112⅝	112⅝
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	103⅝	102⅝
Atlanta & Danv 2d 4s '48	39	39
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	98	98
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	101	101
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	86¾	86¾
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	97½	97
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	95	93¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	79½	79⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	97¼	96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	79	78¼
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	99½	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	92	91½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	102	101½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113¾	113¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	93¼	93¼
Boston & Main 4¾s	85¾	85⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	100½	100⅝
Bklyn Un 5s '50	105¾	105⅝
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	106⅝	106¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	69	69
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	92½	92½
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	81	81
Calif ePtroleum deb 5½s '38	90¾	90⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100	100
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	101⅞	101½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	99¾	99½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	105	104¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	105¼	105
Can North 4½s '35	102	102
Can North deb 6½s '46	85¾	85¾
Can North deb 7s '40	104⅞	104⅞
Can Pacific 5s '54	100¾	100⅝
Cen New England 4s '61	101¼	101¼
Cen Ill El&Gas 5s	97⅛	96½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	99	98⅞
Certainteed 5½s '48	53½	53½
Ches Corp 5s '47	92	91⅝
Ches & O 4½s B	98½	98
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	64⅞	64⅞
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	101	100⅞
Chic Dist El Gen 6s	105	105
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	242	242
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	65	64½
Chicago M&StP 4¾s	94¼	94½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	17⅛	17¼
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	47¼	47
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	75⅞	75⅞
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	62½	60½
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	105⅞	105⅞
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	87	86
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	73	73
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	64¾	63
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	61½	61½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	102⅞	½02⅞
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	84	84
Chile Copper 5s '47	78	77
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	97½	97½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	93¼	92½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	50½	50½
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	87½	87½
Columbia Gas&E Co 5s deb '61	97¾	97½
Columbia Gas&E 5s '52 May	99	99
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	98½	98½
Con Gas 4½s	103⅞	103⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	107½	107⅜
Container Corp 5s ct '43	28½	28½
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	90	90
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	54⅝	54⅝
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	63	63
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	92¾	91⅞
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51 sta	103¼	103¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84	84
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	104	104
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	92¼	92¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	105	105
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	65	65
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	65	65
Erie RR gen 4s '96	87½	87½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	68	66¼
Erie RR gen lien	70¾	68
Erie RR gen 5s '75	68	67
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	71	71
Fla East Coast 5s '74	16	15
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	87	87
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103⅝
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103	103
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	96½	96½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	25	24
Goodrich 6s '45	60	60
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	91	90¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	107	107
Great Northern 5s '73 C	90	90
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	99½	99½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	106	105⅞
Hocking Valley con 4½s	101	101
Hudson Coal 5s '62	50	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s	70¾	70⅛
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	96⅜	96¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103⅝	103½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102¼	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	107⅞	107⅛
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	70	70
Ill Central 4¾s '66	63	62⅛
Ill Central 5s '52	91	91
Ill Central 6½s '36	100½	100½
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	94	94
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	74½	73¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	81½	81
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	75½	74¼
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	66¾	65¾
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66	65½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	44¼	44
Interlake Iron 5s	81	81
Int Paper 6s '55	49	49
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	85½	84¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	78	75½
Kanawha & Mich 4s '90	84	83
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	76½	76½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	99	98¾
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	96	95
L'Autaro 6s '54	25	25
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41	98	98
Long Island rfg 4s '49	94	94
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47	44
L&N uni 4s '40	97	97
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	91	91
Metro Edison 4½s '68	101⅝	101⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	13	102⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	104	104
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	104	104
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	90	90
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	104½	104⅛
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	64	64
Mo Ill 5s	50	49⅞
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	55¼	54¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	77	76½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	76	76
Mo Pacic 5s H '80	76¾	76¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	76¾	76¾
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	62¾	62½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	105¼	105¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	102⅝	102⅝
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	101	101
Murray Body 6½s '34	94	94
Mutual Fuel 5s	109	109
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	101¾	101½
Nat Steel 5s	90⅞	90
New Eng T&T 5s '52	111⅝	111⅝
N H Pow 4½s	102½	102½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	93½	93
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	93	92¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	99	99
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	92½	92½
NYC&HR 4½s H	92½	91⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅞	107⅞
NYCHR cv 6s '35	106½	106½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	78½	78½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	57½	54⅝
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	68	68
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	81⅝	81¼
NY Edison 5s '44	106¾	106¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	116
NY NH&H 4½s '67	89	88½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	110¼	110¼
NY NH&H cv 6 '48	110¼	110¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	50	50
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	96½	96½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	5	5
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	105	105
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	109¼	109¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105¼	104⅞
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	105¼	105¼
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	73½	73½
North Am Co 5s '61	101	101
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104¾	104¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	65	64½
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	92¾	91½
Nor Pacific 5s 2047	88	88
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	102¾	101⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	109	109
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	105⅝	105½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	77½	77¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102¾	102¾
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	86	86
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	96¼	96¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	90⅝	90¾
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	98⅝	98¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	104½	104½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	100	99¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	91¾	91¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	102	102
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	108	107½
Penn Pow & Lt	99⅝	99⅝
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	67	67
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	103½	103½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	99	98¼
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '61	105¼	105¼
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	60½	60
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100½	100½
Pitts & West Va Ry 4½s '60	70½	70½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	85	85
Port Ry Lt & U 7½s '46	105¾	105¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	63	61
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	105¼	105¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	99⅝	99⅝
Pure Oil 5½s '37	89	89
Purity Baking 5s '48	90	90
Read rfg 4½s A '97	98⅞	97
Read rfg 4½s '97	96⅞	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	70½	70
St Joseph Lead 5½s	84	84
St Louis SF 4s A '50	55	54
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	43½	42½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	61	61
St Louis SF con 4s '32	68⅞	65¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	87⅞	87⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	72	72
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	72	72
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	102	101⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	93¼	93¼
Southern Pac 4½s '81	86	85¾
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	95¾	92½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	66	66
Southern Ry con 5s '94	105	105⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	90¾	90½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅜	106½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¾	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100¾	100¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	45	55
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106¾	106⅝
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	93	93
Texas Corp 5s '44	99½	95
Third Ave adj 5s '60	37½	37
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	103⅜	103⅜
Union Oil Cal 5s '42	108⅛	108⅛
Union Pacific 4s '68	91	91
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	95½	95½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	101	100½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	66⅛	66⅞
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	66½	66¼
Vanadium 5s	79⅛	77
Virginia Ry 5s '62	103¼	103¼
Wabash RR 4½s '78	43½	42½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	47	47
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	97½	97½
Walworth 6s '45	47	46
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106¼	106¼
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	55	55
Warren Bros 6s	84	83
Warner Bros Pict 6s	57	55¾
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅞	106¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	70½	70½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	74½	73
Western Union 5s '51	102⅞	102⅞
Western Union 6½s '36	110	109¾
Western Union 5s '6	103	103
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	78¼	76
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	83	83
Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35	3½	3¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	93¾	93¾
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	44¼	44¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s '78 A	97	96½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B	96½	96

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Aug29	Last Aug28
3½s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7	102.9
1st 4¼s '47	102.30	102.28	102.30	102.30
4th 4¼s '38	104.25	104.24	104.24	104.24
US 3½s '49	101.3	100.31	101.3	101.1
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	102.15	102.10	102.14	102.15
US 3⅜s '47	102.22	102.16	102.16	102.24
US 3⅜s '43 June	102.16	102.16	102.16	102.16
US 4s '54	107.29	107.26	107.29	107.27
US 4¼s '52	112.8	112.4	112.8	112.5

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	54	54
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	91½	90
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	74¾	74¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	35	31
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	36	33
Antioquia 7s A '45	34¼	34
Antioquia 7s B '45	34½	34½
Antioquia 7s D '45	34½	34½
Antioquia III 7s '57	38	32
Argentine Gov 5s '45	72⅞	72¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	57½	57½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	66	65⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	66	66
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	66	64½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	66⅝	65
Argentine Gov 6s '67 A	66¼	66¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	66¼	65
Australia 4½s '56	54	53⅛
Australia 5s '55	60	60
Australia 5s '57	60½	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	76½	76½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	106	106
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	94¾	94&
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	56⅛	56⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102	102
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107	106¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110¾	110¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	107	107
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	56¼	56
Berlin Elec 6s '55	47½	47½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	48	47
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	13½	13½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	39⅞	38¾
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	46½	46
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	47	45¾
Brazil (U S) 8s '41	55	54¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62½	62½
Brisbane 5s '58	43¼	43¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	55	53⅝
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	40¾	40¾
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	40	38½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	55	54½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	41½	41½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	102¾	102½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	95½	95¼
Canada (Dom) '52	106½	106
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	37½	37¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	30½	30
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	26¼	26
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	33¼	33¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	27	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	27	25
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	26	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	27	25⅛
Chilean Loan 7s '60	24	24
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	15¼	15⅛
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	43	43
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½ '47	38	38
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	40	40
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	42½	42
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	42½	41
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	93	93
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	33	33
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	61	61
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	58	57
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	92¾	92¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	81⅛	81
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	41	40
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	108¼	107½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	95½	95¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100¼	100¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	83	83
Duke Price Power 6s '66	103½	103½
Dutch EI sf 6s '63	101½	101½
Finland 5½s '58	72	72
Pramerican Dev 7½s '42	103	102
French (Rep) 7s '49	118¼	118¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¼	125¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	59	59
German 7s '49	86¼	85¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	62¾	61¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	54	53¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	52¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	68¼	67¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	47½	47½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	65⅞	63
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	76	76
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	59½	58¾
Greek 6s '68	83	82
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	71	71
Hansa 6s '39 ww	40¼	40
Harpen 6s '49 ww	48⅜	48¾
Helsingfors 6½s '60	74	74
Hungary Mun 7s '46	51	51
Irish Free State 5s '60	101	101
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	92	91¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	97	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105½	105⅝
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	63⅛	62
Karstadt 6s '43	35⅝	35⅝
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	76¼	75½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	72	70½
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	79¾	79¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105⅝	105⅝
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	44½	44½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81½	81½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	27¾	27¾
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	29	29
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	42	42
New South Wales 5s '58	50½	50½
Norway (King) 5s '63	99⅞	99⅞
Norway (King) 5½s '65	101½	101⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	104¼	104¼
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅝	101¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	25¾	25
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	30	29⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	25½	25
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	106	106
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	89	89
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	25½	25
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	35	35
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	72½	72½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	58¼	58¼
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	106⅛	106⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	66	65
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	75	75
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	45	44½
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	103½	103
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	100¾	100
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	95½	95
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	82½	82¼
Taiwan 5½s	93¾	93¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105⅜
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	39	37¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	46¼	44¾
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	42½	40½
Vienna 6s '52	74	74
Westphalia El 6s '53	49¼	48

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	NetChg
Wheat					
September	.47	.47⅝	.46⅝	.46⅝	—⅜
December	.50¾	.51	.50⅛	.50⅛	—⅛
Corn					
September	.42½	.42⅝	.42½	.42⅝	+1
December	.39	.39⅛	.39	.39⅛	+1
March	.43½	.43⅝	.41¾	.41¾	+1
Oats					
September	.21¾	.22	.21⅝	.21⅝	
December	.22¾	.23	.22¾	.23	
May	.25	.25⅝	.25	.25⅝	
Lard					
October	7.42	7.42	7.37	7.37	....
December	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.40	....

b—Bid.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $1,204,360,700 unchanged; total net demand deposits (average) $12,396,000 decrease; time deposits (average) $1,811,000 increase; clearings week ended today $3,-862,918,382; clearings week ended Aug. 22 $4,271,569,734.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	7.17	7.29	7.17	7.28	+.07
December	7.39	7.52	7.39	7.50	+.10
January	7.48	7.59	7.48	7.59	+.08
March	7.69	7.80	7.69	7.78	+.07
May	7.85	8.01	7.85	7.98	+.10

Tone at close quiet.

Further Reports Of Profit Gains

REPORTS of earnings increases for six and seven months of this year over the like periods of 1930 continue to appear. Sales Management, of New York, tabulates further gains as follows:

	1931	1930
For Seven Months		
W. T. Grant	$38,314,991	$34,823,773
S. H. Kress	35,947,287	33,875,674
H. C. Bohack	17,889,287	15,612,890
McCrory	22,580,318	22,583,771
J. J. Newberry	15,378,867	14,510,942
Lerner	14,466,615	12,847,226
Interstate Dept.	12,211,886	11,496,424
G. C. Murphy	9,836,935	8,420,461
For Six Months		
Hershey Choc.	4,718,686	4,253,714
Int. Busi. Mch.	3,778,492	3,654,310
Int. Pap. & Pw.	1,666,987	1,271,111
Bigelow-Sanfd	682,000	325,068
Tung-Sol Lamp	221,267	188,904
Devoe & Raynls	190,377	158,148

GRAIN PRICES REBOUND FROM 30-YEAR LOWS

Wheat Drags on Upturn, However—Corn and Oats Lead Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—The week in grain was signalized by another drop to a new all-time low for wheat futures at Chicago, the low point on the September being 46⅛ cents.

The lows were made early in the week and at about the same time prices for corn, oats and rye also dropped to new low levels on the crop, and to the cheapest points in about 30 years. The big decline was due to heavy long liquidation, especially in the September deliveries, this long selling pressure culminating on Tuesday. From that time was a sharp recovery in the market, with corn and oats taking the leadership on the upturn.

Wheat continued to drag, and bullish features being overweighed at the moment by the dominance of the European markets by Russian offerings, and by the impressive effect of current huge stocks in this country. Russia shipped 5,800,000 bushels wheat this week or nearly as much as North America, Australia and Argentina combined, the United States and Canada clearing the small amount of 3,359,000 bushels.

Moreover, Russia continues to offer wheat below a parity with United States wheat, which naturally prevents any big American export business. The domestic consumptive demand is fair but receipts, while much smaller in this country than last year, are more than ample for the current needs. Prices for wheat at the Gulf hold on a strong basis, in spite of the poor export demand.

The spring wheat crop of North America will apparently be no better than reports the last few weeks have indicated, and the official Argentine estimate made the acreage about 20 per cent less than last year. Heavy feeding of wheat is a possibility this year, especially in the United States northwest and Canada. Reports of serious deterioration and loss in European crops from extremely unfavorable weather had but little effect on American markets, though tending to steady those of Europe.

Buying of coarse grains was stimulated by the fact that prices were considered low, by the unfavorable reports on the condition of corn, especially in Iowa and Nebraska, and by the tone of the thrashing returned from the oats fields.

The mid-month Nebraska state report placed the condition of corn at 57, compared with 91 the middle of July, and the Iowa state report for the week confirmed private reports of heavy losses to the crop from drought and heat. Apparently the drought losses which hit the eastern and southeastern portions of the corn belt in 1930 have been largely duplicated over a big part of the northwest section of the belt this year—northern Iowa, a big part of Nebraska as well as South Dakota, southern Minnesota and southern Wisconsin.

September liquidation in corn has been pretty drastic, and the market developed a sold-out position.

Oats reports confirm the most unfavorable early advices. Light yields of low test weight oats are the rule, and it is believed generally that the final estimate of the crop will be far below the total estimated as of Aug. 1.

BROKERAGE FIRMS TO ASK REDUCTION OF WIRE CHARGES

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—A committee representing New York Stock Exchange firms that lease private wires has been appointed to confer with officials of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company on the question of a reduction in existing leased wire charges.

Agitation for a reduction in wire rates resulted from the decline in the volume of trading on the stock exchange, which has reduced brokerage commissions. The committee was appointed at a meeting of partners of stock exchange houses who lease private wires.

A statement issued today said that a resolution was adopted at the meeting providing for the committee to confer with officials of the two companies "to effect, if possible, a reduction of the rates now prevailing."

"The members of the committee," the statement said, "are John F. Harris of Harris, Upham & Co., Robert Cassells of E. A. Pierce & Co. and Walter W. Price of Livingston & Co.

"By a vote of 51 houses in favor, against five opposed, this committee was directed to confer with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Union to consider a return to the former rates charged prior to the advance made in a more prosperous era."

A meeting with officials of one of the wire companies already has been arranged.

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	12:00
1	Affiliat Pro (1.60)	21½	21¼	21¼
†800	Alum Co Am	131½	127	131½
2	Alum Co Am pf (6)	99	99	99
2	Am Cit P&LB (10%f)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
38	Am C Pw A (10%f)	12½	11¾	12½
6	Am Cyan B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
46	Am Equities	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
3	Am & Fgn P war	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1	Am Founders	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1	Am Gas & El (1a)	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
1	Am G&E pf (6)	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
3	Am Lt & T (2½)	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
5	Am Maracaibo	½	½	½
1	Am Sta PSA (1.60r)	7	7	7
6	Am Sup Pow (.40)	11⅛	11	11⅛
2	Am Ut & G B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6	Anglo-Chi Nit	1	1	1
67	Appalach Gas	4¼	4	4¼
10	Ark Nat Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6	Ark Nat Gas A	6	6	6
18	As G&E A	12⅛	12	12⅛
4	Atl Cst Fish	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
2	Atlas Util	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2	Atlas Util war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
	B			
6	Bahia Corp	3½	3⅜	3½
1	Bickford	15½	15½	15½
1	Blue Ridge	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
7	Blue Ridge cvt pf	31¼	31	31
3	Braz Tr & Lt	17½	17⅛	17⅛
1	Buf N & E P pf	27	27	27
2	Bulova Wat pf	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞
	C			
3	Can Marc Wirel	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1	Cent Pub SA	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2	Cent P S Del	12½	12	12½
15	Cent St El	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2	Cent W Pub S A	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
1	Chain Strs Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
33	Cities Service	10¾	10½	10⅝
1	City Serv pf	63½	63½	63½
1	Colum Pict vtc	9¼	9¼	9¼
†175	Comwlth Edis	199	199	199
4	Comm Wat Serv	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1	Cons G&7 Balt	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
†125	Cont Shar cvt pf	17½	17½	17½
4	Creole Pet	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Crown C Intl A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
5	Cuban Ca war	⅝	⅝	⅝
†50	Cumb ipe L	30	30	30
	D			
13	Dayton Airpl	¾	¾	¾
4	Deere & Co	18¼	18⅛	18¼
4	De Forest	3½	3⅜	3½
3	Detroit Aircraft	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1	Dresser B	18	18	18
5	Duquesne Gas	½	⅜	⅜
8	Durant Mot	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
	E			
2	East Sta Pow B	10	10	10
3	East Ut Asso cv	8	8	8
3	El Pow As A	13¾	13¾	13¾
62	El Bond & Sh	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
2	El P & L opt war	20¾	20⅜	20¾
1	Europ El deb rts	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
	F			
1	Fin Corp Balt A	9½	9½	9½
14	Ford M Can A	19¼	18	19¼
†25	Ford M Can B	31	31	31
4	Ford Mot Ltd	10⅝	10½	10⅝
4	Fox Theater A	2½	2⅜	2½
	G			
1	Gen Aviation Corp	4½	4½	4½
†50	Gen G&El cv pf B	47¼	47¼	47¼
4	Gen Th Eq cv pf	4½	4¼	4½
13	Glen Alden	33⅛	32½	33⅛
3	Goldman Sachs	5⅛	5	5
2	Graymur	20	20	20
1	Gulf Oil Pa	65¾	65¾	65¾
	H			
1	Hamilton Gas vtc	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Hachmeister Lind	18	17½	17½
1	Hecla Min	5⅝	1	4⅝
1	Hudson Bay M&S	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2	Humble Oil	65	65	65
	I			
2	Imp Oil Can reg	13½	13½	13½
1	Ind Pipe Line	12	12	12
1	Insuran Sec	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
47	Intercon Petrol	½	⅜	½
3	Inter Util B	6½	6⅝	6½
	L			
3	Leonard Oil	1	⅞	1
1	Lone Star Gas	15½	15½	15½
	M			
1	MacMarr St	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
33	Magdalena Syn	¼	¼	¼
1	Mapes Cons	40	40	40
1	Mases P & L pf	26	26	26
5	Mead John	70⅞	68¼	70⅞
1	Me ta Mach		35½	35½
1	Metal & Min	¾	¾	¾
1	Metro Ch St	1	1	1
1	Mid St Pets A vtc	2½	2½	2½
5	Mid West Util	17	16¾	17
3	Mo Kans P L	4⅝	4	4¼
2	Mo Kan P L B vtc	1/16	1/16	1/16
†25	Mohawk Hud 1pf	106¾	106¾	106¾
†75	Montreal LH&P	47	47	47
1	Moody In ptc pf	23	23	23
	N			
1	Nat Fuel G	18½	18½	18½
1	Nat Investors	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Nat P Serv A	18⅝	18½	18½
1	Nat Service	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6	Nat S T Sec A	21¼	21	21
1	New Bradford	⅞	⅞	⅞
1	N J Zinc	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	NY Transit	9¼	9¼	9¼
7	Niag Hud Pow	10¾	10⅝	10¾
1	Niag Hud B war	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Niag Shares Md	6⅝	6½	6⅝
2	Nipissing Mines	1½	1½	1½
2	Nordon Ltd	¼	¼	¼
1	Nor Am Av A war	½	½	½
1	Nor Europ Oil	¾	¾	¾
	P			
4	Pac G&E 1 pf	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
6	Pan-Am Airways	26	26	26
4	Paramt Cab	4⅝	4½	4½
†50	Parker Rust-Pr	76¼	76¼	76¼
3	Penroad	5⅜	5¼	5¼
2	Pines Winterfront	14	13¾	14
2	Pilot Radio A	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1	Peo Lt Pow A	4½	4½	4½
1	Perfect Circle	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
5	Petroleum war	½	½	½
1	Phila Co	25	25	25
1	Pitney Bowes	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4	Plymouth O	11	11	11
4	Potrero Sugar	4½	4¼	4½
4	Premier Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Pub Ut Hold xw	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
†25	Pub Serv of Ill	205	205	205
1	Pyrene	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	R			
3	Relian Manage	4¾	4¾	4¾
4	Rep Gas	8⅝	8½	8⅝
1	Ryan Cons	2	2	2
	S			
3	Sec Allied Corp n v	13½	13	13½
5	Segal Lock	5½	5¼	5⅜
3	Sel Ind	52½	52¼	52½
5	Shenandoah	4	4	4
6	Shenandoah pf	30	30	30
†30	Singer Mfg	260	256	260
2	Singer Ltd	3½	3½	3½
†20	Smith A O	115	114½	115
1	Solar Ref	16¼	16¼	16¼
1	South Pipe	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Spieg May S pf	29¼	29¼	29¼
6	St Oil Ind	27⅛	27	27⅛
3	Stutz Mot Am	12¼	11½	12¼
4	Sun Invest	4	3⅞	4
1	Sunray Oil	1½	1½	1½
	T			
2	Teck Hugh G	6¼	6¼	6¼
	U			
2	Unit El Serv	8½	8½	8½
31	Unit Founders	4⅝	4½	4⅝
8	United Gas	6⅛	6	6
15	Unit Gas war	2	2	2
2	Un Lt & Pow A	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2	Un Lt & P cv pf	88	87⅞	87⅞
2	US Elec Pow	4⅛	4	4
1	Unit Verde (1)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
5	Util P&Lt (1.02½rg)	8¼	8⅛	8
50	Util P&Lt pf (7)	96	96	96
1	Util & Ind pf (1½)	17½	17½	17
	W			
1	Woolworth Ltd	11½	11½	11½
3	Wright Harg (12½g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last
24	Ala Pow 4½s '67	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
2	Alumin Co 5s '52	104¼	104	104
3	Am Cmwl Po 6s '40	67⅝	67	67
1	Am Cmtl PS½s'53	58	58	58
2	Am G & E 5s 2028	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3	Am G & Pow 6s '39	92	92	92
33	Am G & Pow 5s '53	66½	63	66½
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	103⅞	103¼	103¼
4	Am Rad 4½s '47	101½	101	101
5	Am Seat 6s '36	58½	57½	57½
14	Apalach Gas 6s '45	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1	Appal Gas 6s '45 B	46	46	46
2	Appal Pow 5s '56	103⅝	103½	103⅝
1	Ark P&L 5s '56	99½	99½	99½
13	Asso Elec 4½s '53	88	87⅝	88
3	Asso G&E5½s38in ct	58	58	58
12	Asso G & E 5s '50	65½	65	65¼
13	Asso G & E 5s '68	68¼	66	66
44	Asso G&E 4½s '49 C	60½	59⅝	60½
8	Asso Rayon 5s '50	46	45½	46
10	Asso Tel U 5½s'44C	80	79½	80
8	Asso T¾T5½s'55A	88¼	87⅝	88¼
1	Baldwin Lo 5½s '33	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Beacon Oil 6s '36	98	98	98
5	Bell Tel Can 5s'55A	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Bell Tel Can 5s'57B	106	106	106
10	Birm El 4½s '68	98½	98½	98½
1	Cap Ad 5s '53 A xw	88	88	88
4	Caro P & L 5s '56	104¼	104	104¼
81	Cities Ser 5s '50	65⅞	64⅝	65
5	Cities S Gas 5½s'43	91½	91½	91½
5	Cities Ser P 5½s'52	77⅞	77½	77⅞
4	Clev El Illum 5s'54 A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Com Larabee 6s'41	41⅛	41	41⅛
2	Cmwlth Ed 4½s'60 E	102½	102½	102½
15	Cmwith Ed 4s'81 F	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛
8	Com P&L 5s '57	86⅞	86	86⅞
1	Cons G Balt4½s'70H	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Cons Gas Balt 4s'81	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Cons Gas Ut 6s'43 A	62¼	62¼	62¼
26	Cont Gas & El 5s'58A	85	84⅝	85
6	Crane Co 5s '40	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	Cudahy P 5½s'37	98½	98½	98½
1	Det C Gas 6s '47 A	106½	106½	106½
2	E Ut Inv 5s 54 A	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝
31	El P&L 5s 2030	81⅝	81	81½
1	Emp O&R 5½s '42	56	56	56
4	Pairb Morse 5s '42	85	84	84
4	Fed Wat 5½s '54	62	60¾	62
1	Firest Cot M 5s '48	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Fla P&L 5s '54	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
4	Gat Pow 5s '56	88⅝	87⅝	88⅝
2	Gat Pow 6s '41	80	80	80
4	Gen Vend 6s '37 xw	10½	10	10
1	Gen W Wks 5s A '43	47	47	47
4	Geo Pow 5s '67	102¾	102½	102½
3	Gillette 5s '40	90	90	90
12	Glidden Co 5½s '35	90½	89¾	90½
3	Guan Inv 5s '48 A	50¼	49½	49½
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s '47	102	102	102
23	Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A	95½	95	95
6	Gulf St U 4½s B '61	91	90	91
2	Houst G G 6 s'43 A	75⅛	75¼	75¼
6	oust L&P 4½s 78 D	98¾	98½	98½
4	Hygrade F 6s '49 A	46	45¼	46
1	Ill P&L 5s '56 C	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
5	Ill P&L 5½s '57	93	92	93
3	Ill P&L 5½s '54 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
8	Insull U In 6s '40 B	80	79	79⅞
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	95	95	95
3	Int P S 6½s '55C	85½	85¼	85¼
2	Int P Sec 7s D '36	94¼	94¼	94¼
10	Int Sec A 5s '47	67¼	67	67
5	Int Pow 6s '52	72	72	72
81	Int Pow 5s '57	87½	87	87½
6	Int P 5s '57 new	88½	87¾	88½
2	Int Pub Sec 4½s '58	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
5	Inv Co 5s '47 A ww	83	82½	83
1	Ia-Neb Lt&P 5s '57	95	95	95
4	Jack Gas 5s '42	86	85½	86
5	Jer C P&L 5s '47B	104	104	104
5	Kan P 5s '47 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
6	KeystonPbSer5s'78	100½	100¼	100½
3	Kop G&C 5s'47	99	99	99
1	Kresge 5s '45 DC	100½	½00½	100½
16	LehighPS6s2026A	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
4	Louis P&L 5s '57	101	100¾	100¾
4	Mass Gas 5s '55	101¾	101⅝	101¾
5	Metro Ed 4s '71	93¼	93⅛	93¼
5	Mid West Util 5s 33	95¾	95¾	95¾
2	Mid West Util 5s'35	92½	91½	91½
3	Narragansett 5s'57	103	½03	103
9	Natl El Pw 5s'78	68⅝	67½	68⅝
4	NatPw&Lt6s2026A	103½	103⅛	103½
7	NatPw&L5s2030B	84⅝	84½	84½
76	Nat Pb Ser 5s'78	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝
1	Nat Tea 5s '35	95	95	95
8	Nev Cal Ed 5s '56	87½	87¼	87½
16	NE G&E 5s '50	87⅞	87⅝	87⅞
11	NE G&E 5s '48	87⅝	87	87⅝
9	NE G&E 5s '47	88	87½	87⅞
5	NY P&Lt 4½s '67	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	NoIndPbSve 5s '66C	103½	103½	103½
1	NoIndPbSve 5s '69	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	NoStatePw 5½s '40	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18	NoStatePow 4½s '61	99	98¾	98¾
16	OhioEdison 5s '60	104⅜	104¼	104¼
20	Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	101¾	101¼	101¼
3	Okla G&E 5s '50	103⅞	103¾	103¾
11	Pac G&E 4½s '57 E	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
8	Pac G&E 4½s '60F	101½	101¼	101½
1	Pac G&E 6s '41B	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
31	Pac P&L 5s '55	98½	98½	98½
1	Pac Wat Oil 6½s '43	58	58	58
12	PennCs P&L 4½s '77	97⅝	97¼	97¼
1	Penn El 4s '71F	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Penn Tel 5s 60 C	104	104	104
30	Peo GL&C 4s 81B	96	95⅞	95⅞
2	Pitts Steel 6s '48	90	90	90
1	Proct & G 4½s '47	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	PS NHam 4½s '57 B	101	101	101
5	PS N Ill 4½s 80 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
15	PS N Ill 4½s '81 F	99½	99⅜	99½
2	Pug So P&L 5s '50 C	100¼	100¼	100¼
5	Pug SP&L 4½s '50 D	94½	94½	94½
6	Rem Arms 5½s '33	89	88½	89
2	Rep Gas 6s '45A	83⅝	83	83⅝
3	Roch Cen Pw 5s '53	59	59	59
10	StL Gas & C 6s '47	31½	31½	31½
10	Safe H W 4½s '79	101⅛	101	101⅛
6	San Ant Pg 5s '58 B	99½	99¼	99½
2	Schulte RE 6s '35 xw	55	55	55
1	Shawing W & P 4s 67	Ascomfwrp		
13	Sh W&P 4½s 68 B	93⅝	93¼	93⅝
3	Sh W&P 4½s 70 D	93½	93	93
1	Sil G Corp 6½s 32 ww	85	85	85
3	Snider Pack 6s 32	43¼	43¼	43¼
2	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	103⅞	103½	103⅞
8	So Cal Ed 4s 61	96⅛	96	96⅛
5	So Nat Gas 6s 44	54⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1	S Dairy 6½s 38 ww	31	31	31
1	S G&E 5s 57 A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2	S P&L 5s 2032 A	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3	S &E 6s 35 conv	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3	S G&E 6s 51	96	95⅞	95⅞
3	S G&E 6s 66	97⅝	96⅝	97
8	S Inv 5½s 30	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
3	S P & Lt 6s 57	94⅝	94½	94⅝
10	Sun Oil 5½s 39	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	Sun Pipe Line 5s 40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Swift & Co 5s 40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2	Tex El Serv 5s 60	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10	Tri Util 5s 79	12½	11¼	11¼
3	Union Gulf Cor 5s30	103	102¾	103
4	Un Lt&P 6s 75	91½	91½	91½
7	Un Lt&P 5½s 59	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13	Un Lgt&Ry 5½s 52	90⅛	90	90⅛
2	Un Lgt&Ry 6s 53A	107½	107⅜	107½
1	Un Pub Serv 6s 42A	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
3	US Rub 6s 33	87½	87½	87½
5	Utah P&Lt 4½s '44	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Valspar Corp 6s 1940	19	19	19
1	Van Sweringen 6s '35	49	49	49
3	Virg Pub Ser 5s '50 B	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1	Waldorf Ast 7s '54	53	53	53
3	Wash Wat Pw 5s '60	105	105	105
1	West News Del 6s '44	43	43	43
13	West Pen Pw 4s H '61	98⅛	98	98⅛
2	West Tex U 5s '57 A	77	77	77
	FOREIGN BONDS			
5	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	62	61	61
1	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	50½	50½	50½
2	Bogota Mtg Bk 7s'47	50	50	50
1	Bogota M B 7s '47 n	46	46	46
15	Buen A Prov 7½s'47	52⅝	52	52
1	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '31	30½	30½	30½
1	Danish Con 5½s '55	100	100	100
1	Danzig Port 6½s '52	63	63	63
1	Finld R M Bk 6s'61	84	84	84
1	Get Cons M 6s '47	49½	49½	49½
3	Gesfuerel 6s '53 xw	59	59	59
6	It Sup P 6s'63A xw	64	63¼	64
1	Rio de Jan 6½ '59	25	25	25
1	Ruhr Gas 6½ '53 A	54	54	54
3	Sax Pub Wks 5s '32	65½	65	65½
1	Stinnes 7s '36 xw	50½	50½	50½
5	Stinnes 7s '46 xw	44	44	44
12	Terni Elec 6½s '53	72¾	72	72

†Actual sales. a—Plus extra. b—Plus 10% in stock. e—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Partly extra. h—Plus 5% in tock—k—Paid so far this year. j—Partly stock. r—Cash or stock.

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ST. PETERSBURG BOND PAYMENTS ANNOUNCED

The committee representing bondholders of the City of St. Petersburg, Fla., announces that it will pay to each depositor of record on Aug. 20, 1931, the face amount of all coupons due between Aug. 1, 1930, and Jan. 31, 1931, inclusive, represented by his certificate of deposit, subject to deduction of $5.00 a bond to apply on account of the committee's expenses.

The distribution, which means the payment by the city of approximately $400,000 on account of its obligations, will be made within the next few days by Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company, New York, as a depositary for the committee.

The respective amounts payable in cash per coupon are as follows: 6 per cent bonds ($30.00 coupon), $25.00; 5¾ per cent bonds ($28.75 coupon), $23.75; 5½ per cent bonds ($27.50 coupon), $22.50; 5¼ per cent bonds ($26.25 coupon), $21.25; 5 per cent bonds ($25.00 coupon), $20.00; and 4½ per cent bonds ($22.50 coupon), $17.50.

BOOTH FISHERIES REPORTS DEFICIT

Booth Fisheries Co. reports for the fiscal year ended May 2, 1931, net loss from operations of $404,487 and net loss after interest and depreciation of $1,204,689. In the year ended May 3, 1930, operating profit was $1,014,188 and net income after interest, depreciation and taxes $225,-925, equivalent to $4.51 a share on 49,998 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Balance sheet as of May 2, 1931, shows current assets of $5,102,372, of which $1,057,352 was cash. Current liabilities totaled $5,244,098, of which $3,906,900 was bank loans and $799,-000 notes due Oct. 1, 1931. Excess of current liabilities over current assets was $141,726.

A year ago current assets were $4,768,648 and current liabilities $2,-471,917, leaving working capital of $2,296,731.

NEW FRENCH-SOVIET MEETING

PARIS, Aug. 26 (AP)—The French Foreign Office said today that negotiations for a treaty of nonaggression and conciliation between France and Soviet Russia will be reopened in Paris in October.

W. T. GRANT CO. PROFIT GAINS

W. T. Grant Company reports for six months ended July 31 consolidated net profit of $1,333,178 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal to $1.11 a share on the 1,195,358 shares, compared with $935,011, or 79 cents a share on 1,185,580 shares, in the like period of the previous fiscal year.

LOS ANGELES GAS & ELECTRIC

Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company for 12 months ended July 31 reports net income of $4,700,512 after taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization, compared with $4,776,700 in the previous 12 months.

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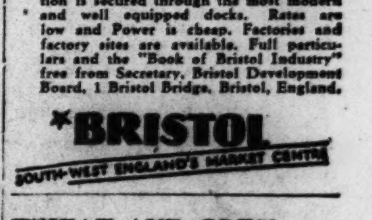

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SOUTH-WEST ENGLAND'S MARKET CENTRE

WHEAT AND CORN STEADY AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Wheat showed little change in price at the opening today, despite the official announcement yesterday that farmers intended to plant 12 per cent less wheat than a year ago. Some selling appeared, but pressure was lacking. Corn was steady on scattered buying.

Wheat opened unchanged to ⅛ cent lower and later receded fractionally. Corn was steady to ⅜ higher, but later lost the gain on commission house selling.

Opening prices were: Wheat, Sept. 46⅞@47, Dec. 50⅝@50¾, March 54¼, May 55⅞@56. Corn, Sept. 42½@42⅝, Dec. 39@39⅛, May 43½@43⅝. Oats, Sept. 21½, Dec. 22⅝, May 25⅝.

BROCKWAY MOTOR TRUCK

Brockway Motor Truck Corporation reports for six months ended June 30 consolidated net loss of $550,475 after depreciation, interest, etc., contrasted with net profit of $312,338 in the first half of 1930, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, to 99 cents a share on the 219,681 no-par shares of common.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WEETAMOE WILL RACE IN EUROPE

Expected to Arrive in England in Time for June Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 29—American yachtsmen are greatly pleased with the announcement made yesterday that Frederick H. Prince's bronze sloop Weetamoe, one of the candidates to meet Shamrock V last year, will race in British waters next summer, provided that no challenge is received in the meantime for an America's Cup match.

Weetamoe, which closed a successful season last week, arrived at the Herreshoff yard early in the week, and will be housed in the shed in which last spring she was conditioned to meet the new American and British rule requiring yachts in her class to carry living quarters for all hands and a mast of more than 5500 pounds in weight. Late in the winter she will be prepared for her voyage.

The mast used during the last racing season and which showed signs of giving way in some of her last races, will be strengthened, a new spare spar will be built and both will be shipped to England by steamer. The yacht will be given a jury rig and will make the trip along the southern route.

It is understood that in her races abroad Weetamoe will be sailed by Richard De B. Board of Boston, who handled her in most of her contests with Vanitie and Resolute, although Harold S. Vanderbilt was at the wheel in the affairs off Newport earlier in the month.

It is expected that she will arrive in England in time for the opening of the British circuit races at Harwich in June, and that during the season she will not only be sailed against Shamrock V, the defeated challenger of last year, but will also meet the King's cutter Britannia which defeated the American sloops Navahoe in a majority of their races in 1893 and Vigilant in all but two contests in 1894. Weetamoe's advent in British major-yacht racing may therefore be regarded as an effort to recover laurels lost by American yachts, 40 years ago.

Miss Ravior Again Wins Toronto Swim

TORONTO, Aug. 29, (AP)—Battling water so rough it forced the swimmers off their usual course into a semiprotected area behind a breakwater, Miss Margaret Ravior, sturdy Philadelphia mermaid, yesterday became the first swimmer ever to repeat a victory in the annual women's 10-mile marathon swim at the Canadian national exhibition.

Miss Ravior, who won the event last year, outdistanced a starting field of 35 rivals, many of them veterans of previous swims, to take the first prize money of $5000. A crowd of close to 100,000 all through the race which doubled that figure as the competitors neared the finish line, saw Miss Ravior make her own race, and finish nearly a half mile ahead of Mrs. Ethel Hertle Gary of New York, winner of the 1928 marathon, who finished only a few minutes ahead of Ethel McGarry of New York.

The water of Lake Ontario was so rough all day that it was not definitely decided to hold the race until a short time before it was scheduled to start. Then a new course was laid out inside the breakwater, which extends along 200 feet from the shore. Even with this protection, the swimmers had to battle heavy swells and at times they were almost submerged in a smother of foam.

The worst handicap of previous years, cold water, was missing. The temperature of the lake was about 68 degrees.

Miss Ravior plowed along at about 55 strokes to the minute all through the race and did not increase her pace until she was within striking distance of the finish. Her official time was 4h. 56m. 44 2-5s. nearly 12 minutes faster than her nearest rival.

All of the six veterans who finished in the money were strong at the finish, although a number of less experienced competitors were forced out.

Many contestants who were plugging along in the ruck when the six "money" places were decided were removed from the water by officials when it was seen that their chances of placing were hopeless.

Only once during the entire race was Miss Ravior's lead threatened. In the second mile, Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit, who finished fifth, took the lead for a short distance. Miss Ravior regained the lead at the two-mile mark and never again was headed.

Vivian Denton of New York, first to drop out, lasted only about 40 minutes. Helen Peterjangs, 14, of Portland, Ore., the youngest swimmer ever to start in the marathon, went about two miles before she was taken from the water. The order of the finish with times and awards for the leaders follows:

	h	m	s
1—Margaret Ravior, Philadelphia	4	56	44⅖
2—Mrs. Ethel H. Gary, N. Y.	5	8	20.8
3—Ethel McGarry, New York	5	12	34⅘
4—Leah Riley, Keansburg, N. J.	5	16	34

MOONSHINE WINS TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

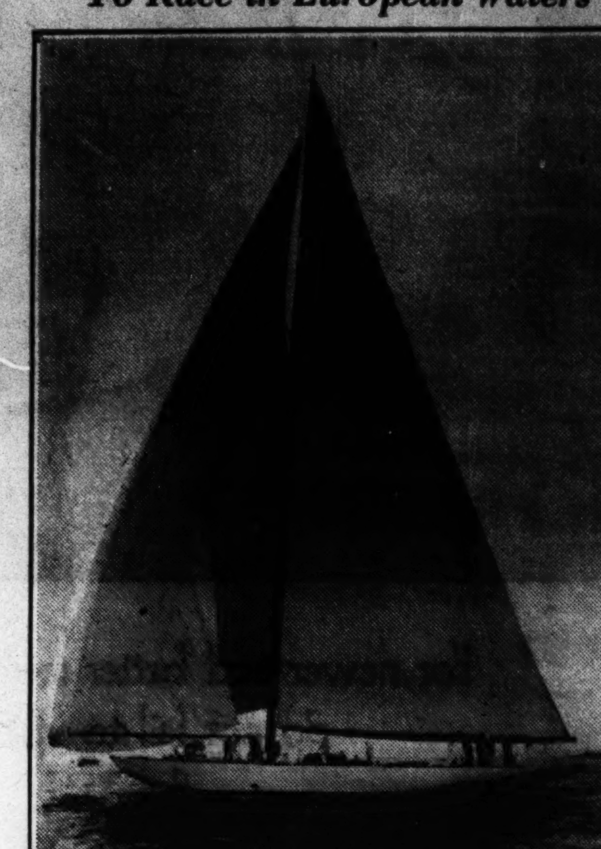
SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 29—Although Moonshine, the Narragansett Bay star boat, sailed by David Atwater and Charles Lawton, finished fifth in the final race of the Atlantic coast series Friday, she took the series by a margin of three points over Joe Watkins' Okla III. Friday's race, the third of the series, was won by Howard McMichael's Grey Fox. Lloyd Emory's Seeadler just managed to secure second place from the fast-gaining Okla III at the finish. The victory of Moonshine takes the Atlantic coast title away from the Pequot Yacht Club here for the first time in four years.

SABO TO COACH FRESHMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., Aug 29—John Sabo '22, former halfback, has been appointed freshman football coach at University of Illinois. He has coached at East Aurora (Ill.) High School, University of Kansas and University of Rochester. Sabo has also been appointed freshman basketball coach and will do some work in baseball.

To Race in European Waters



WEETAMOE — Underwood & Underwood

F. I. FLEMING FIRST ON LIST

Veteran Three-Cushion Billiard Player Advanced From Fourth

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—An advance from fourth to first in ranking is shown by F. I. Fleming of Champaign, Ill., in United States amateur three-cushion billiard play, according to the list announced here by the National Billiard Association of America.

Joseph Hall of San Francisco, the Pacific Coast amateur title winner, who was ranked first last year, has been placed second in the table, and R. B. Harper of Denver, a former national crown wearer, moved down from second to third.

The veteran Fleming regained the title by finishing first in the national amateur championship at the Elks Club in Champaign last April. The official ranking list, which gives the points scored in championship games and the grand and best averages, follows:

	Tot Pts	Gd Av	Best Av
1—F. I. Fleming, C'paign, Ill.	734	.720	1.11
2—J. Hall, San Francisco	1022	.707	1.25
3—R. B. Harper, Denver	712	.667	.893
4—W. Schwietzka, C'paign	295	.627	.833
5—P. Lingenbrink, Seattle	458	.654	.757
6—Al King, Tacoma, Wash.	282	.693	1.000
7—L. M. Vogler, Ind'napolis	259	.633	.725
8—Lynn Doolittle, Seattle	326	.649	.877
9—Dr. A. J. Harris, Chicago	394	.604	.863
10—H. N. Purdy, Atlanta, Ga.	529	.526	.877

List of Second Ten

The second 10 for this year follows: No. 1, Gene Deardroff, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 2, Lester Hine, Chicago; No. 3, Tom Johnson, Chattanooga, Tenn.; No. 4, Wallace H. Lindsley, Bellingham, Wash.; No. 5, Anthony N. Clesi, Beaumont, Texas; No. 6, Ed Olson, Minneapolis, Minn.; No. 7, R. S. Hubbell, Cleveland, Ohio; No. 8, Louis Bassy, San Francisco; No. 9, E. W. Chenoweth, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 10, R. Sharpless, Everett, Wash.

Five new players found a place in the first 10 this year. The players are Schwietzka, Lingenbrink, King, Doolittle and Purdy. The players being dropped are Shimon, White, Deardorff, Hubbell and Goodman. Both Shimon and Deardorff are outstanding three-cushionists but they failed to gain a place in the first 10 for not competing in sanctioned championship games during the last season. Deardorff made the second 10 because he saw action in a few preliminary tests, but Shimon withdrew from all competitive amateur play last season.

"The standard of three-cushion billiards among the amateurs has improved very much," said Fleming, "and I believe there is no field of sports where the amateur has such a fine chance against the professionals as in three-cushion billiards. Let any of the leading professionals oppose the leading amateurs, and while the professionals have the edge, the outcome will not be settled without a struggle.

Learned From Professionals

"The amateurs have learned much from the professionals. Now if the amateur hopes to make any headway it is necessary to know the diamond system as well as the many trick ways of executing shots. Take any of the leading amateurs and put them into a world's professional championship and I know they will make a splendid showing. And the professionals are aware of it.

"There are a great many excellent amateur players in the country who have not participated in any listed tournaments and therefore cannot receive a ranking. There are hundreds of splendid three-cushion players today and it will not be long until three-cushions will be the leading style in billiards."

Fleming will be called upon to defend his crown early this fall in a 150-point challenge match against Schwietzka, who finished second in the last tournament. The winner then will be asked to oppose Harper. Schwietzka and Fleming long have been local rivals and in the last championship it was Schwietzka who surprised by turning back Fleming.

TOLLEY TO COMPETE

CHICAGO, Aug. 29 (AP)—Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur champion, has accepted an invitation to compete in the United States amateur golf championship at Beverly Country Club here next week. He will be entered from the Rye Club of England.

UNKNOWN WINS CHIEF TROPHY

Rev. Garrison Roebuck Captures the Grand American Handicap

VANDALIA, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Rev. Garrison Roebuck, McClure, Ohio, won the grand American handicap here yesterday, defeating two other Ohioans, Fred Harlow, Newark, and R. F. Willbaum, Greenville, in the shootoff.

The winner, an "unkonwn" until late yesterday, battled against great odds to force his way into a tie for first position with Fred Harlow, Newark, Ohio, and R. F. Willbaum, of Greenville, Ohio, with scores of 96. Roebuck shot from the 17-yard line, Willbaum from the 19, and Harlow from the 22.

The handicap proved too much for Harlow, who won the grand American in 1903, and he dropped five targets in the first event of the shootoff to take third place. Willbaum and Roebuck fought it out to the seventy-fifth target, the minister winning 68 to 65.

Yesterday was only the tenth time that the McClure minister had shot at clay targets. He was undecided until yesterday morning whether to enter the grand American, which netted him better than $1000 in cash and a trophy.

Miss Jeanette Jay, Waverley, Iowa, winner of the North American women's championship earlier in the week, led the women shooters yesterday with a 92. Miss W. Stillwagon of Trenton, N. J., was second with 91, and Miss Belle McCord Roberts, Long Beach, Calif., was third with 89.

Rufus King, the 15-year-old Wichita Falls (Texas) boy, who won the grand American title last year, labored under a double handicap yesterday, which brought his score down to an 82, far out of the money.

SOUTH CHICAGO NINE WINS OPENING GAME

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 29 (AP)—Jimmy McKirchy of South Chicago, pitched his team to a 13-to-4 victory over Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday in the first game of the junior baseball world series, sponsored by the American Legion. McKirchy, a right-hander with a sharp breaking curve, allowed only six hits and struck out nine.

About 7000 persons including many American Legion and baseball notables saw the game. Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, saw seven innings and then left to catch a train for Chicago. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
South Chicago	6	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	x	13	13	3
Columbia	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6	6

Batteries—McKirchy and Holem; Kneece, Ouzts, McCrearry and Graham.

MAROON PRESIDENT TO STAY

MONTREAL, Aug. 29 (By the Canadian Press)—James Strachan, who recently resigned as President of the Maroon hockey club in the National Hockey League, withdrew his resignation yesterday and will continue to head the club.

GLOUCESTER AND KENT TIE

Score 216 Points Each for Second Place in Cricket Standing

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Ings W	1st Ings L	AWR	Pts
Yorkshire	16	1	4	1	6	287
Gloucestershire	11	4	7	4	1	216
Kent	12	7	3	3	3	216
Sussex	10	6	8	1	3	205
Nottinghamshire	9	3	9	6	1	202
Lancashire	7	4	7	6	4	174
Derbyshire	7	6	8	3	4	170
Surrey	6	4	7	7	4	162
Warwickshire	6	5	4	7	5	151
Essex	7	11	5	3	1	143
Middlesex	5	8	9	2	4	142
Hampshire	5	9	4	6	4	129
Somersetshire	6	11	3	7	1	125
Worcestershire	5	10	4	7	2	124
Glamorganshire	4	11	1	8	4	105
Leicestershire	2	7	6	10	2	98
Northamptonshire	2	13	2	9	1	71

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 29—Gloucestershire claimed five points through their first-innings lead over Glamorganshire in yesterday's drawn game at Cardiff and their tally points is now 216, which is exactly the same number as Kent. Both teams share second position to Yorkshire in the standing, but Gloucestershire have on more engagement to fulfill before the program is completed and as this is against the bottom team in the standing, Northamptonshire, it may be safely assumed that Gloucestershire will finish the season as runner-up in the English county cricket championship for the second successive season. Gloucestershire lost their chance of forcing a win over Glamorganshire through leaving declaration too late. The Gloucestershire skipper, F. J. Seabrook, Cambridge Blue, waited until his side had a lead of 317 runs before declaring his innings closed and 3½ hours left for play wasn't sufficient for his bowlers to dismiss the Welshmen.

Gloucestershire opened the game with a high score of 541 in the first innings, the biggest contributions coming from W. R. Hammond 156, Herbert Smith 122, Seabrook 103, R. A. Sinfield 92, and Glamorganshire made a good reply with 356, of which M. J. Turnbull, Welshmen's skipper, hit 128, D. A. I. Davies 71. Gloucestershire then batted again and the belated declaration came when six wickets had fallen for 132, Seabrook hitting 75. The Glamorganshire batsmen then proved too stubborn for the visiting bowlers and despite the time allowed for extra play the Welshmen had two wickets in hand when stumps were drawn. Of Glamorganshire's 164 William Bates collected 53, Turnbull 34.

The feature of the game between Middlesex and Northamptonshire at Lord's Ground here was a brilliant 203 by the popular Middlesex player, "Patsy" Hendren. When he passed into three figures he equalled the number of centuries made in first-class cricket by the famous Dr. W. G. Grace. Hendren's and Grace's total of 126 has only been exceeded by two players, C. P. Mead, veteran Hampshire left-hander, with 128, and J. B. Hobbs' (Surrey star) 183. Middlesex emerged victorious from the encounter with Northamptonshire by 92 runs, and now Middlesex's season in championship games is concluded. The Londoners batted first, and, aided by Hendren's large score, collected 329; Northamptonshire, thanks to the good contributions from A. H. Bakewell 105, J. E. Timms 67, V. W. C. Jupp 56, A. L. Cox 52, put on 376 for nine wickets before declaring.

Middlesex's second visit to the crease proved very profitable, five wickets producing 309, J. L. Guise hitting 75, Hendren 74, Nigel Haig 72. On Middlesex's declaration at this point Northamptonshire commenced the second innings, but after a good start I. A. R. Peebles, Middlesex "googly" bowler, got among the wickets and claimed five victims for 30 runs. The Northamptonshire innings terminated at 170, the biggest effort coming from the bat of T. Welsh with 39.

In a game at the Oval Ground where Surrey defeated Leicestershire by eight wickets, J. B. Hobbs completed his 2000 runs for the season for the seventeenth time in his first-class career. Two centuries in Surrey's first innings enabled them to make 355, centurions being Andrew Sanham 115, S. A. Block, Cambridge cricket and field hockey Blue, 117. Leicestershire could only reply with 179, thus being compelled to "follow on" (take the second innings immediately after the first) and this time they collected 232, N. F. Armstrong, with 69, being top scorer. Surrey then gained 56 runs for victory and these they obtained with the loss of two wickets, Hobbs being 25 not out.

Hampshire's game at Bournemouth with Nottinghamshire ended in a tame draw, scores being Nottinghamshire 373 and 59 for five wickets, Hampshire 181 and 402 for six wickets declared. The match commenced well for Notts and Hampshire's small reply in their first innings compelled them to "follow on," but 104 by a local player, J. Bailey, and 76 by John Arnold, and good contributions by the rest altered the aspect of the game and Nottinghamshire were fighting a hard battle when play ceased. In Nottinghamshire's first innings W. Keeton, Sunderland footballer, scored 131.

The only first-class game outside the county championship was the fixture at Canterbury, where the breezy New Zealand team suffered their third reverse of the tour, when Kent won by nine wickets. The New Zealanders batted first for 326, the customary century coming this time from J. E. Mills, with 163; Kent went better than this with 437; F. E. Woolley, tall, graceful left-hander, batting brilliantly for 224, and with L. W. G. Ames, England wicket keeper, who hit 115, featured in a fifth wicket stand of 277. In the tourists' second innings C. S. Marriott got busy with the ball, taking seven wickets for 58 runs, and the New Zealanders were dismissed for 159. Kent then wiped off the necessary 48 for victory with the loss of only one wicket.

New Type of Football May Be Used in Game This Fall

ATLANTA, Aug. 29 (AP)—You've heard about the new baseball used in the major league this year with its raised seams and all that. Now—here comes a new type of football.

The new pigskin, tested by many Dixie football coaches and players during recent weeks, is made of eight segments instead of the usual four.

Proponents say it is much easier to handle, both in passing and kicking, than the ball used in previous seasons. However, some point out it is harder to receive. It may be used this year, and again it may not.

Everett Strupper, former Georgia Tech star and now one of the South's outstanding officials, says it comes under all the rules regarding the playing ball and that if the home team desires to use it, he sees no grounds on which referees can refuse.

Strupper likes the new ball. He says it passes much better. He thinks you can get 50 per cent more accuracy with the eight-seamed ball, and also get it away much quicker. This results from the additional number of seams, allowing players to grab the ball and pass quickly without winding their fingers around it to locate on the seams.

It's much better also for use in punting and drop-kicking, Strupper asserts. "You can get off a kick quicker with it. That is, when crowded for space and time, you have a better chance of booting it safely."

However, Amos Leonard, Vanderbilt captain and quarterback, doesn't rate the ball much better in passing. "Most every passer passes on the lace," he says. "So there isn't any difference there. However, I have fairly long fingers. Perhaps more seams will help the fellow with short fingers."

W. A. "Bill" Alexander, coach at Georgia Tech, thinks the new ball will be easier for the centers to pass.

Cochrane Returns And Helps A's Win

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	88	34	.721
Washington	73	49	.598
New York	72	51	.585
Cleveland	61	60	.504
St. Louis	51	73	.411
Detroit	50	74	.403
Boston	47	73	.392
Chicago	48	76	.387

RESULTS AUG. 28

Philadelphia 5, New York 4.
Cleveland 13, St. Louis 1.
Washington at Boston (postponed).

Mickey Cochrane returned to the Philadelphia lineup on Friday and helped the Athletics defeat the New York Yankees, 5 to 4. Cochrane had been out of the game for a short time enjoying a much-needed rest. Cleveland made it two straight over the St. Louis Browns by the score of 13 to 1. Boston and Washington played three innings and then were halted by rain.

Three times during the game the Yankees took the lead, but three times the Athletics came back and tied the score. The last time the champions put across an extra run, which gave them their margin of victory. The Yanks scored twice in the seventh, but the A's matched that rally with three runs. Miller was given a base on balls to open the inning and then four singles followed. It was Cochrane's single that scored Bishop with what proved to be the winning run. Cochrane hit three singles in four times at bat. Bishop had two singles, scored two runs and batted in another. Gehrig drove in two of New York's runs with a double and homer.

Mel Harder limited the Browns to four scattered hits, while the Indians hit the ball hard. Sam Gray, who started for the losers, lasted until the seventh and then was replaced by Kimsey. The Indians connected with 16 hits, including a double by Falk and triples by Myatt, Harder and Averill. Vosmik, Falk and Harder each made three hits. Myatt batted in four runs and scored once himself. Goslin and Jenkins divided the four St. Louis hits. The victory put the Indians above the .500 mark in the league standing for the first time in several weeks. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	x	5	10	1
New York	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0		4	8	0

Batteries—Mahaffey, Barnshaw and Cochrane; Ruffing, Wells, Johnson and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Losing pitcher—Ruffing. Umpires—Campbell, McGowan Owens. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CLEVELAND

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	4	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	x	13	16	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Harder and Myatt; Gray, Kimsey and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Gray. Umpires—Guthrie, Moriarty and Van Grafian. Tme—2h. 5m.

CARDS OPEN SERIES DEFEATING PIRATES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	82	44	.651
New York	70	53	.569
Chicago	70	59	.543
Brooklyn	67	60	.528
Boston	58	65	.472
Pittsburgh	58	68	.460
Philadelphia	54	72	.429
Cincinnati	44	82	.349

RESULTS AUG. 28

St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 4.

The St. Louis Cardinals returned home Friday after a swing around the eastern section of the National League and opened their four-game series with the Pittsburgh Pirates with a 6-to-4 victory. This was the only contest scheduled in the senior circuit for the day.

For six innings Larry French, star Pittsburgh left-hander, pitched brilliant ball and did not allow a run. In the seventh, with the Pirates leading by 3 to 0, the Cards found their batting eyes and put across two runs. A four-run rally in the eighth, which started when Pie Traynor made an error, clinched the victory. Flint Rhem was the starting St. Louis pitcher and was taken out in the seventh inning for a pinch hitter. Lindsey relieved, and although he did not finish, was credited with the triumph. Bill Hallahan pitched the ninth inning. Sparky Adams hit a double and single for the Cards and batted in two runs. Frankie Frisch drove in two runs with a double. George Grantham hit a homer for the Pirates. The score:

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	x	6	9	1
Pittsburgh	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Rhem, Lindsey, Hallahan and Wilson; French and Grace. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Umpires—Moran, McGrew and Reardon. Time—1h. 38m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	31	23	.574
Oakland	30	25	.545
San Francisco	29	25	.537
Hollywood	29	25	.537
Los Angeles	29	26	.527
Seattle	26	28	.481
Sacramento	22	32	.407
Missions	21	33	.385

RESULTS AUG. 28

Portland 4, San Francisco 1.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 2.
Oakland 8, Missions 2.
Los Angeles 15, Seattle 13.

MRS. PRESSLER VS. MRS. HILL

Former Golf Champions Gain Final During 40-Mile Gale

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 29—It was a pair of former champions, Mrs. Harry Pressler of San Gabriel, Calif., and Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., who met today in the 36-hole final for the twenty-ninth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at Exmoor Country Club. Mrs. Pressler was the crown winner in 1927 and 1928, and Mrs. Hill took it in 1929 to the Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City.

The latter survived an epic 19-hole battle in the semifinals yesterday against Virginia Van Wie of Beverly Country Club here, who has been twice a finalist in national tourneys. An accurate putter and unflagging determination brought Mrs. Hill from behind in this affair to win, 1 up at the extra hole. Despite a 40-mile gale that swept the course, threatening to blow the balls right off of several greens, excellent golf was played by this pair up to the final fairway, where both blew up.

Mrs. Pressler Wins Easily

Mrs. Pressler scored another easy victory, a 5 and 4 decision over June Beebe of Olympia Fields Country Club. A large local following persuaded itself that Miss Beebe had a chance, as Mrs. Pressler had not had a difficult battle all week and many felt that the quality of her golf had not been tested. She proved it, however, against the Chicago youngster, and made the match look as easy as those that preceded it.

Mrs. Hill, on the other hand, has had two terrific struggles, a 1 up victory Thursday to eliminate the title defender, Mrs. George W. Tyson of Kansas City, and that of Friday, when Miss Van Wie forced her to extra holes. This trend of events may have some bearing on the match today, bringing Mrs. Pressler into the fray fresh, with her best golf still in her bag. Mrs. Pressler was the tourney medalist, her 79 being unmatched throughout the week.

Superior putting gave Mrs. Hill her winning margin over Miss Van Wie. She displayed five one-pputt greens, and laid many long ones alongside the cup. Only on the sixteenth did she get a rimmer, and that was because Miss Van Wie laid a half-stymie and she had to allow for incline and wind. The Chicago girl consistenly outdrove her, and frequently gained the green a stroke to the good, only to lose the advantage by uncertain putting.

Finds Water Twice

Miss Van Wie seized the advantage on the second, where Mrs. Hill three-putted for the only time save the sixteenth. On the third Mrs. Hill splashed into the water twice and picked up, while Virginia was down in a birdie 4. The latter went 3 up on the fourth with another birdie 4, after negotiating the 470-yard stretch and landing just short of the hole in three.

Mrs. Hill won back a hole on the fifth with par 5 when her rival's second was unsuccessful and her third failed to reach the green. Long putts enabled the Kansas City lady to halve the next two holes in 4. A fine iron shot carried Miss Van Wie to the green in two on the eighth and as Mrs. Hill wandered to the left and failed to get home, the Chicago girl won with a birdie 4 and went 3 up again. At the ninth it was Miss Van Wie who wandered, and Mrs. Hill going down in par 3, gained a hole.

Turning 2 down Mrs. Hill divided the tenth in par 5, and won the eleventh when Miss Van Wie three-putted. Three putts again cost Miss Van Wie a hole at the thirteenth, Mrs. Hill dropping a par 3. That squared the match, but the Chicago girl seized the advantage once more on the sixteenth, where the half-stymie made her rival rim the cup.

Another One-Putt Green

A brilliant No. 3 iron approach that dropped by the pin and rolled only four feet earned Mrs. Hill another one-putt green and a birdie 4 victory on the seventeenth, where Miss Van Wie was short on her third shot and used two putts. Again the match was square.

At the eighteenth Mrs. Hill's approach was strong and left her a 30-foot putt down a slope and against the gale. She sent the ball hole high and only two inches wide on her first putt. Miss Van Wie's 15-footer uphill, with the wind behind it, stopped four feet short, and the hole was halved in 5s.

The break came on the second shots of the nineteenth, after they had driven almost even, though Mrs. Hill was in the rough to the left. Miss Van Wie's iron, directly into the wind, had too much spin on it and veered wide to the right and out of bounds. This cost her a stroke, and she drove another ball and was still no nearer the hole than Mrs. Hill's second. The latter's third rolled far over the green, and as she over-returned it looked as though Miss Van Wie had a chance. Mrs. Hill, however, laid her a stymie, and attempting to get by, Miss Van Wie failed to put enough on the ball to reach the hole. Mrs. Hill sank a five-footer to win.

Mrs. Pressler gained an initial hole advantage on Miss Beebe with a par 5, and improved it at the eighth with a birdie 4, turning 2 up with a 42 against 44. Fours on the twelfth and fourteenth and a 5 on the thirteenth put her 5 up. Miss Beebe did not win a single hole. The summary:

WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., defeated Virginia Van Wie, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes).

Mrs. Harry Pressler, San Gabriel, defeated June Beebe, Chicago, 5 and 4.

BUMPPO WINS SECOND RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 29—Natty Bumppo, Sampson Smith of the Otsego Yacht Club, Cooperstown, N. Y., owner, was sailed to victory in the second race for the Star class championship of District 12 over a nine-mile course on Seneca Lake here Friday afternoon. Dr. James Greenough's Red Star, winner Thursday, placed second. The Red Star is also leading in the series of the Otsego fleet by one point, with Natty Bumppo second. Dr. Greenough's boat has compiled 23 points.

ENID WILSON SAILS

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 29 (AP)—Enid Wilson, British women's golf champion, sailed aboard the liner Doric for Quebec to make use of a present given her by her father to celebrate her twenty-first birthday. The present is a trip to the United States for the national women's golf championship opening at Buffalo Sept. 21. Miss Wilson also will compete in the Canadian championships at Rosedale the following week.

A'S PURCHASE RIGHT-HANDER

BECKLEY, W. Va., Aug. 29 (AP)—Sale of Wilbur Dumford, right-handed pitcher, to the Philadelphia Athletics has been announced by Doff Daniel, president of the Beckley Club of the Middle-Atlantic League. The price was not revealed. Dumford, whose home is in Chicago, will finish the season here, and report to the Athletics Sept. 15.

ANN ARBOR DEFICIT

Ann Arbor Railroad Company reports for July a deficit of $52,286 after taxes and charges, contrasted with surplus of $6871 in July, 1930. For the seven months ended July 31 net loss was $184,774 after taxes and charges, contrasted with surplus of $45,923, or $1.15 a share on 40,000 shares of 5 per cent preferred in the first seven months of 1930.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 29—The steamer Belmoria at the wharf of the Baldwin Locomotive plant at Eddystone early next week will load five large freight locomotives built for Russian railways. The engines are of a large type and cost roundly $115,000 each. The locomotives have been inspected and receipted for by inspectors for the Soviet Government.

INDIAN SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Simla

THE governing body of Indian field hockey has definitely decided to send a representative team to Los Angeles next summer to defend the Olympic title gained by the all-victorious Indians at Amsterdam in 1928. India is particularly proud of that success because hockey is the national game here. In country villages and narrow city lanes brown urchins play with rough sticks and a stone or rag ball, while of Anglo-Indian (mixed parentage) children it is said that they start to play hockey almost as soon as they can walk. International trials and interprovincial matches attract crowds varying from 10,000 to 40,000 strong, according to the location, as compared with 2000 or 3000 in England, the home of field hockey.

The game was introduced into India by the British Army. The speed of play on Indian grounds, which are of rolled and baked mud, gravel, or bare grass, is amazingly fast, and the players either play barefoot or wear thin gymnasium shoes. They do not come to harm, however, for it is said that an Indian sees any moving ball a fraction of a second quicker than anyone else in the world, and while in their stride they can take the heavy hockey ball on the blade of a narrow stick.

KEEN TO RETAIN OLYMPIC TITLE

Indian sentiment favors keen concentration upon an attempt to retain the Olympic championship—the first world title India has gained since Gama won the professional wrestling championship by beating Stanislaus Zbyszko—and it is mainly because of this concentration, indeed, that a very warm invitation from the English Hockey Association to tour Britain and Ireland next spring has regretfully been declined. Other reasons influencing this decision are India's financial plight, which is seriously affecting all sporting organizations and may cause the absence of Indian athletes, boxers, and swimmers from Los Angeles, and the fact that the English field hockey season finishes at Easter, while Olympic hockey will not begin until the end of July.

As a result of negotiations with the field hockey associations of Australia and New Zealand, the Indian team (consisting of a manager, a nonplaying captain, and 20 players) will visit both Dominions during their tour, but it has not yet been decided which shall be visited on the way to San Francisco and which on the return journey. The provisional tour program provides that the team shall arrive in Los Angeles at the beginning of July and go into training there. The climate presents no difficulties, and one has been interested to learn from American residents here that the grounds are likely to resemble the hard, fast surfaces of India, on which the great speed and skill of Indian hockey is seen to best advantage.

EXPECTS STRONGER TEAM

It is not easy, so long before the time of actual selection, to estimate with particular accuracy the strength of next year's representative Indian team, but there is every indication that it will be stronger than that which carried everything before it at the Olympic Games of 1928. Certainly, it will be a much more powerful combination than the Indian Army side of 1926, which was approximately the same strength as one of the Indian representative provincial elevens. This army team, it may be recalled, defeated Australia and won, lost, and drew its three matches against New Zealand.

It is the hope of officials in the Indian Hockey Federation that it may be found possible to arrange for the tourists to play exhibition games in centers other than Los Angeles while in the United States, and to do so as well in Holland and Germany. Holland lost the final of the 1928 Olympic tournament—in which England, by the way, was not competing—to the Indians by one game to three.

But these extensions of the main programs are being left for future consideration. For the present, the Indian hockey world is concentrating upon its plans for retaining what is virtually the world's amateur championship. The personnel of the traveling side will, of course, depend upon form shown at the time of selection, but it is thoroughly anticipated that the forward line will again be led by Naik (Corporal) Dhyan Chand of the Indian Army, an unassuming little genius who is considered to be the best center-forward in the history of the game. He has already made two international tours.

SPORTS MAKE GREAT STRIDE

Apart from field hockey, the most popular sports in India are Association football, pony polo, and lawn tennis. Rugby football is played when the grounds are soft enough, and cricket is followed with zest all through the cold weather, and in the Punjab is played as well in the hot weather, though only in the cool of the early morning and evening. Some Indians have revealed a remarkable aptitude for England's summer game, and, if names must be cited, one can instance K. S. Duleepsinhji (captain of Sussex County) and the Nawab of Pataudi, Oxford (who made a fresh individual record for the intervarsity match this year), among present-day first-class players, and K. S. Ranjitsinhji, (Duleepsinhji's uncle), of a previous generation. Taken altogether, sport has made enormous strides in India, and the opinion is held that in its continual development and a stressing of the qualities implied in that much-abused word, "sportsmanship," great possibilities lie.

Reindeer Near End Of Arctic Trek

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—In a skyscraper office where Broadway and Park Row merge, a lawyer was putting dots yesterday on a strange looking map which represented the last stages of a far northern adventure involving 3000 reindeer and a handful of hardy handlers.

The lawyer hopes to keep track of the obstinate beasts until, sometime next year, they can be delivered across the top of the world "in good condition" to the Canadian Government at the delta of the Mackenzie River.

Mr. Leonard Baldwin, adviser-in-general to the Lomen Corporation of Alaska, owners of the antlered herd and some 200,000 more like them, knows his reindeer well, but the trail they are making through the Endicott Mountains and along the Arctic Ocean no man ever has trekked before.

"The route covers 1000 miles of almost unimaginably wild country through mountains that only fliers have traversed before," Mr. Baldwin said.

"The herd is now far down the region of the Colville River Valley or beyond, on the southern coast of the Arctic Ocean. It is getting ready to press onward again with but a few hundred miles to go."

HUGHES BROTHERS WIN MORE TITLES

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Aug. 29 (AP)—The Hughes brothers of Youngstown—Robert, 17, and Roger, 11—again outshot more than 150 boys and girls to win the Junior Rifle Association small-bore match in the national rifle matches yesterday.

Robert won the prone-sitting-kneeling match in Class A for shooters from 15 to 18 years old, while Roger finished first in the same match in Class B for youngsters of 12 to 14 years. Thursday the brothers took the honors in the prone-sitting event.

Robert had scores of 96 at each of the three stages, with a total of 288 out of a possible 300 for first place.

Helen Smith, 17, of Detroit, headed the girls in this division with a total of 272, which was good for fifth place in the match. Sixty-seven boys and girls competed.

Roger Hughes won in Class B with a score of 262 out of a possible 300.

BUNKER HILL & SULLIVAN MINING

SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 29—Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company reports for seven months ended July 31 profit of $754,527 after ordinary taxes, development charges, etc., but before depreciation and depletion, compared with $1,550,669 in the first seven months of 1930. July profit before depreciation and depletion was $146,899, compared with $188,152 in July, 1930.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 63

ARTHUR C. (PINKY) WHITNEY

Philadelphia Phillies, National League

First played professional baseball with the Decatur club of the Three-I League in 1925. Born in San Antonio, Texas., Jan. 2, 1906. Five feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 165 pounds. A right-handed batter and thrower. Signed by Cleveland in 1925 and optioned to Decatur before start of season. His record:

	Position	Games	Batting Average
1925—Cleveland, American League			
1925—Decatur, Three-I League	SS-3B	124	.336
1926—Decatur, Three-I League	3B	131	.286
*1927—New Orleans, Southern Association	2B-3B	143	.339
1928—Philadelphia, National League	3B	151	.301
1929—Philadelphia, National League	3B	154	.327
1930—Philadelphia, National League	3B	149	.342

*Secured by Philadelphia in draft.

THE RADIO PLAYHOUSE · AVIATION

'Speaking From New York'

Breaking Down the Walls

HE HAD come down from his cold-storage business for a few days in New York, and he was telling us how glad he was to get back among his books and pictures in his Cranford (N. J.) home, for even a brief visit with them. He couldn't take them to his boarding place in a central New York State town—his room there was not large enough. But his radio receiver in that room enlarged it to the width of the world. And while he talked about the hundreds of crates whose celery tops built high walls of green leafiness in his storage plant, and about the curiously interesting business of grading apples, and cold-packing cherries, and growing a garden for a lazy neighbor next door, and helping the man over the way to coax bees back into their hive by baiting them with a bit of honey at the entrance and then brushing them through, gently, and one by one, with a feather, our thoughts rambled along something like this:

Here is a born and bred city man, translated into a small towner who still loves books, and music, and pictures—all the things that the city holds out close at one's hand. He lives as aloof from us here in New York, and as remote from our daily ways, as though he were hidden in another world. And yet he uses a familiar phrase, adding with a smile, "As Andy says," and he tells how he sits before his loudspeaker, in a tiny town from whose single restaurant he must flee now and then to Rochester for a good dinner; and his loudspeaker sings down the walls of his little room, opens the world to his imagination, and makes him one with us in the city.

Why not flip the switch that bridges space right now? The rollicking strains of the "Figaro" song from "The Barber of Seville" fill the room. "All the way from Salzburg!" exclaims our friend. "How remarkable to think that if I were in my room in little old Sodus I could hear Salzburg!" For Salzburg comes to Sodus as readily as it comes to New York. In the twinkling of an eye a company from La Scala in Milan opens the Salzburg Festival in the loudspeakers of the world. And we are reminded of a letter from Mrs. Joy W. Ward of Plymouth, Ill., who says in part:

"I want to congratulate you on your July 3d column in which you express good will and appreciation for the best we find in the great new art of radio, knowing that the worst will right itself in time, and thus bring in the reign of harmony on the air. Radio is a marvelous discovery, and holds my attention spellbound many times as I sit by my receiver in a quiet room and listen to voices from all parts of the earth; and the fact that you congratulated the unseen workers as they developed the art, and those who make it possible with their means to send these voices into my quiet home, fills me with gratitude."

Salzburg, New York, Plymouth, Sodus, the big town and the small, sit back in their easy chairs to listen to the voices that sing down the walls of space and unify even the human discrepancies of time. And these transatlantic programs are fine reflections of the conquering motive of the engineer. There was a time when programs from Europe picked up for transplanting in our homes were smothered or cat-called out of existence by static. The Salzburg program pick-up and retransmission by the Columbia system was clear proof of the progress made by radio and telephone engineers in overcoming the difficulties of static. Not all of that swish-swash—like the breaking of waves on a pebbled beach—was eliminated, and the phrasing of the "Figaro" song was subjected to sudden crescendoes and diminuendoes beyond the power of the singer's voice alone. But on the whole this was one of the best examples of transatlantic re-radiocasting we have heard.

There are times when radio breaks down the walls of our apartment in a manner that deserves a brickbat rather than a bouquet. There's a man two or three floors up—it couldn't be a lady, nor could he be a gentleman—whose ears must be made of cast iron. He turns up his volume to full force and, as we used to say in New England, "let's her rip." How he can sit in the same room with all that boisterous noise deponent knoweth not. Perhaps he is trying for distance. He may have an ambition to see just how many miles he can make the noise from his loudspeaker penetrate through the great out there. Close by, our living room is an easy target for him. It is a distressing habit this keeping one's windows wide open when the weather is warm. Screens keep out the flies, but nothing can keep out our neighbor's low taste in music. There is only one defense—to turn our own volume up as high as it will go. Thus we can down him out. But noise against noise is no cure for noise. And there are plenty of folks across the back alley who are striving to use the same ineffective method.

We rise to make the motion that the engineers who are working on the idea of the windowless house step on the gas a bit. There's a remedy we hope will be hastened our way. In Fitchburg, Mass., a windowless factory is being constructed. Electrical ventilation and lighting will supply all the clean air and light one needs. Now if our apartment had no windows—back alleys are not worth looking at, anyway—but plenty of light and refrigerated as well as washed-every-two-minutes air, we could select our own programs, on our own receiver, and enjoy them, without that most annoying of man-made interferences—the listener who strives for summer-time, open-window volume without any possibility of profit to himself or to his neighbors. And with a windowless apartment, whenever we desired to read a book in the quiet of our living room—which is more often than you would think, what with a column like this to play listener for every week—we could do so without plugging our ears with cotton against the inrushing tide of jazz from the man two or three floors up, and from his competitors across the back alley. But New York City has some sort of anti-noise commission. The papers talk of curious electrical apparatus parading the streets to ascertain just where in this bustling city the noise of taxis, elevated railroads, trolleys, newsboys, overloaded trucks, barking dogs and back-firing is greatest. They should train one of those things on our friend upstairs.

L. A.

A Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern daylight saving. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF AUG. 31-Sept. 6

MONDAY, AUG. 31

7-7:15—Amos 'n' Andy. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati.
7-7:15—Current Events: H. V. Kaltenborn. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
7:30-7:45—Archer Gibson, concert organist. NBC—WEAF Chain to KGO, San Francisco.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—Morton Downey, tenor; Jacques Renard's Orchestra. CBS to KMBC, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Soconyland Sketch: "A Solitary." NBC—WEAF Chain to WBEN, Buffalo.
8-8:30—Roxy Symphony Orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to KOA, Denver.
8:30-8:45—Angelo Patri, "Your Child." CBS to KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia.
8:30-9—"Death Valley Days." Dramatic sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB.
8:30-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies, Soloists; Harry Horlick's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WGN, Chicago.
9-9:30—Maytag Orchestra; male quartet. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—General Motors Orchestra: male quartet. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Real Folks sketch. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS to KYDL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
10-10:30—Gold Medal Express, Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Mr. Bones and Company, Minstrels. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City.
10:30-11—Arabesque. Desert drama. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KRLD, Dallas, Texas.
7:15-7:30—Gus Van, songs; orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
8-8:30—Armstrong Quakers. Lois Bennett, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; male quartet; orchestra. Irish program. NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-8:45—Red Goose Adventures. CBS to KDYL, Salt Lake City.
8:30-9—National Dairy Virtuosos. Jubilee Singers, Concert Orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloist, chorus and orchestra. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10—The Fuller Man. Soloists and orchestra. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Turning Points in History." NBC—WJZ Chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
10-10:15—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Star Revue: Mark Warnow's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—Nit-Wit Hour. CBS transcontinental.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2

7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist. NBC—WEAF chain to WTAM, Cleveland, Ohio.
7:30-7:45—Lee Morse, crooner. NBC—WEAF chain to WFAA, Dallas, Tex.
7:30-7:45—Miller and Lyles, Negro comedians. CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
8:15-8:30 "Singin' Sam." CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
8:30-9—Mobiloil Concert, Glady Rice, soprano; chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Oliver Smith, tenor; Eugene Ormandy's Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WLS, Chicago.
9-9:30—Gold Medal Fast Freight. Quartet and organ. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Halsey Stuart Program. Financial talk; concert orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—"The First Nighter," "Big Time." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
9:30-10:30—Palmolive Hour. Olive Palmer, soprano; Paul Oliver, tenor; Revelers quartet; orchestra direction Erno Rapee. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10-10:15—Rita Gould; Freddie Rich's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30 — Hernandez Brothers. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—String Dance Orchestra: Bobby Jones interviewed by Grantland Rice. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10:30-11—Savino Tone Pictures. Orchestra; chorus; soloists. CBS transcontinental.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3

7-7:15—Kate Smith and Her Swanee Music, CBS to KOH, Reno, Nev.
7:15-7:30—Denn's King, baritone; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:30-7:45—Phil Cook, monologist. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
7:45-8—The Goldbergs. Comedy sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago, Ill.
8-8:15—Dixie Singers. Negro chorus. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8:30-8:45—Henry Burbig; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
8:45-9—Barbara Maurel, contralto; New World Symphony Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:15—Brad and Al, comedy duo; Bert Lown's Orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Arco Birthday Party. "Eugene Field"; soloists, quartet and orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to WCKY, Covington, Ky.
9:15-9:30—Coty Melody Girl, Welcome Lewis, contralto; orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha.
9:30-10—Willard Robison and His Deep River Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WENR, Chicago.
9:30-10—John Charles Thomas, baritone; Maxwell Orchestra, Don Voorhees, conductor. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Grand Opera Miniature. Howard Barlow's Orchestra; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:15—Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—The Columbians. Freddie Rich's Orchestra; male quartet. CBS transcontinental.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 4

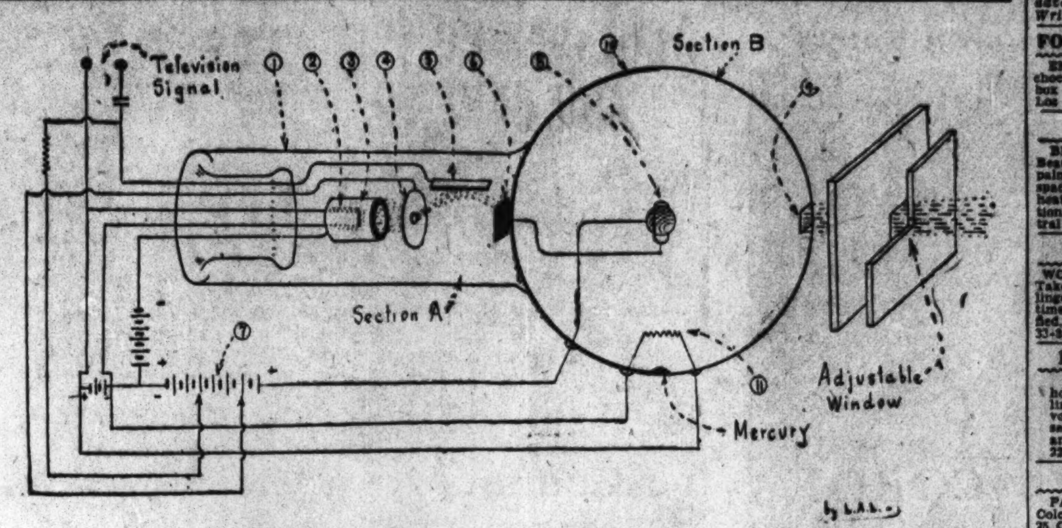
7-7:15—Kate Smith and her Swanee Music. CBS to Reno, Nev.
7-7:45—Major Bowes's Family, Vocal and instrumental. NBC—WEAF chain to KOA, Denver.
7:15-7:30—Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Frank La Forge, pianist. NBC—WJZ Chain to WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio.
7:15-7:30—Dennis King, baritone; concert orchestra. CBS to KOIL, Omaha, Neb.
7:45-8—"Believe It or Not" Ripley. NBC—WJZ chain to KDKA, Pittsburgh, Penna.
8-8:30—Mary Lawlor, soprano; Nestle Orchestra. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
8-9—Cities Service Concert Orchestra; soloists; piano duo. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
8:30-9—Symphony Orchestra, directoin of Howard Barlow. Massenet program. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Clicquot Club Eskimos; Raymond Knight; Larry Abbott's Sax Sextette. NBC—WEAF chain of WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:30—Giuseppe Creatore and his Band. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloist. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9:30-10—Armour Orchestra; soloists; mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Paint Men; soloists. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10-10:30—Pillsbury Pageant; Toscha Seidel, violin; Theo Karle, tenor; Songbirds' Quartet, mixed voices; Sam Lanin's Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Kodak Week-End Program, Countess Albani, soprano; Men About Town; orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
10:30-11—"Around the Samovar." Peter Biljo's Balalaika Orchestra; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. Vaudeville. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
11-11:30—Jack Denny's Orchestra. From Montreal. CBS transcontinental.
11-12—Vincent Lopez' Orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.
12:30-1 a. m.—Casa Loma Orchestra. From Cincinnati. NBC—WJZ chain to KOA, Denver.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5

7-7:15—Lee Morse, Crooner. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
7-7:30—St. Moritz Orchestra, dinner music. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-7:45—Sonata Recital, Mathilde Harding, pianist; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist. NBC—WJZ Chain transcontinental.
8-8:30—Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees. NBC—WJZ Chain to KSL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
8:30-9:30—Ben Selvin's Orchestra; Audrey Marsh, soprano; John Hale, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Silver Flute, dramatic sketch. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha, Neb.
9-9:15—The Boswell Sisters. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—General Electric Concert Orchestra. Floyd Gibbons. NBC—WEAF Chain transcontinental.
9:30-10—National Radio Forum, from Washington. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Club Valspar. William Wirges's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF Chain to WKY, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9:30-10—Domino Orchestra; Vocal Trio. NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.
10-10:45—Hank Simmons Show Boat: "Wedded and Parted." CBS transcontinental.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." NBC—WJZ Chain to WREN, Kansas City, Mo.

SUNDAY, SEPT 6

1-2—Pop concert from Cleveland. Concert Orchestra and soloists. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—Lee Sims, pianist; Ilo May Bailey, soprano; Herbie Kay's Orchesra. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
2:30-3—NBC Artists Service Program. Popular. NBC—WEAF Chain to WOW, Omaha.
3-4—Symphonic Hour. CBS transcontinental.
3-3:30—Moonshine and Honeysuckle. Negro sketch. NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
4-5—Cathedral Hour, Symphony Orchestra; choir; soloists. CBS transcontinental.
5-6—Gilbert and Sullivan Gems. "Yeomen of the Guard." NBC—WEAF chain to WOW, Omaha.
5:30-6:30—Blue Coal Revue; Fred Vettel, tenor; Billie Dauscha; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
6-6:15—Phantom Caravan. Oriental tone pictures. Orchestra directed by Sven von Hallberg. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln, Neb.
7:15-7:30—Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo. De Falla's "Fire Dance." CBS transcontinenal.
7:30-8—Candlelight Musicale. Featuring Mme. Frances Pelton-Jones, harpsichord soloist. NBC—WJZ chain to KFAB, Lincoln Neb.
8-8:15—Enna Jettick Melodies. Mixed quartet. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
8-9—Irene Bordoni, guest soloist; Dave Rubinoff and his orchestra. NBC—WEAF chain to WOAI, San Antonio, Texas.
8:30-9—"Harbor Lights," Sketch. NBC—WJZ chain transcontinental.
10:15-10:45—"Best Sellers" Ted Weems' Orchestra; Ilo May Bailey, soprano. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
10:45-11:15—Sunday at Seth Parker's. NBC—WEAF chain transcontinental.
11:30-12—South Sea Islanders, Hawaiian Ensemble. NBC—WEAF Chain to KOA, Denver.



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM OF DALPAYRAT MAGNALITE TUBE

A Simplified Mercury Arc

'Magnalite' Is Name of Ingenious Design

WITH illumination the main problem in television reproduction, it is very puzzling to notice the lack of interest inventors have seemed to show in this field of research. Neon plate or crater tubes and the cathode ray tubes have been so thoroughly studied and improved that perhaps too much time was spent working along this beaten path. In cathode ray tubes, the illumination is mostly a chemical problem, but in nearly all the other cases it is rather of an electrical nature.

Neon gas has been found to be the most sensitive luminous medium to respond to a television signal. It will transform voltage variations into light fluctuations from a frequency of about 10 to over 100,000 cycles. Mercury vapors, pure or mixed, are not as sensitive and cannot perhaps respond as well over such a wide range of frequencies but they have the advantage of producing a whiter and more penetrating brilliant light which is very well adaptable to television work. It has been estimated roughly that the transformation of electrical impulses from 10 to 50,000 cycles into light variations is sufficient to reproduce a clear image of good definition. The extra sensitivity of neon gas is then unnecessary and a mixture of mercury vapors could be used to better advantage in the writer's opinion.

Electrical conduction through gases, the electron theory, ionization, radiations, etc., are subjects closely related to each other and they play an important part in the search for a better illuminant. Nevertheless with all this useful knowledge the fact still remains that no really satisfying solution has been proposed. It appears that few salaried experimenters are able to work on original ideas. Their work is mostly confined to certain problems which are assigned to them. The efforts of the writer have been directed toward the designing of a new light where the source could be fully modulated.

Some Ideal Specifications

The ideal modulated light source for television ought to have the following qualifications:

1. To respond instantly and faithfully to all the signal variations it receives.
2. To be able to be totally extinguished or to be lit to full brilliancy as required by the signal.
3. Not to lag or distort on certain voltage variations.
4. To produce a brilliant white light containing little heat.
5. Not to require special large power tubes.
6. To operate on low power without large, expensive power packs.
7. To be self-cooling and not to require a water cooling system.
8. To be simple and easy to manufacture and sell at a moderate price.

Most radio power tubes are specially designed for loudspeaker operation. The impedance of the tube and its associated coupling circuits have to be matched carefully to insure an even amplification and a large output of undistorted current, Although, for television purposes, special circuits of the resistance coupling type have been designed to give a fairly even amplification over a very wide range of frequencies, the source of light used directly in the output circuit does not reproduce all the voltage variations transmitted. This may be due to the peculiar action of certain photo-electric cells used at the transmitting stations but the current amplifying power tube in the receiver is also at fault. It does not work fast enough and does not amplify evenly and faithfully the amplified voltage variations it receives.

The Control Grid Problem

This fault would seem to concern the control grid which does not repel or control all the electrons emitted by the filament. High velocity electrons shoot through the grid regardless of its voltage. They form a path for a steady plate current which is not always modulated and is always present. This means that if a source of light is directly connected within the circuit and its operation entirely depending upon the modulation of the current, its light will never be totally extinguished.

This constant light seriously affects the quality of the pictures reproduced. The control grid becomes heated and emits electrons. The plate also emits electrons when it becomes hot and certain electrons bounce back from its surface forming what is called the secondary emission. The filament is also constantly surrounded by a negatively charged cloud of electrons, called the space charge, which is not affected by the signal. All these unused or unusable electrons interfere with the main flow of electrons and prevent the control grid from operating freely, fast and efficiently. This internal friction is responsible for much distortion or uneven amplification of the higher frequencies and sluggish response.

It was to correct these defects that the "magnalite" tube was designed in such a way as to incorporate both a sensitive electronic relay and a source of brilliant light easily modulated within the same device. Two separate tubes could be used giving the same results but for the sake of simplicity and lower cost, a single unit was preferred.

Details of Magnalite Tube

Fig. 1 shows an evacuated glass bulb 1—divided into two sections A and B. A contains a heated cathode 2 emitting electrons which are repelled by a negatively charged ring 3, and converged upon a perforated positive anode 4. A narrow pencil of electrons shoots through this perforation and is deflected and attracted by a positive control plate 5. When the voltage of this plate is reduced under the action of an amplified signal, it attracts less electrons which are then free to be attracted and collected by plate 6. A current then flows from the high voltage battery 7 through the electrodes 8, producing a glow discharge there, the circuit being finally completed through the beam of electrons.

The beam of electrons has a high resistance and little current flows through it. However, the drop of potential between plate 6 and cathode 2 is high and it is the variations within that drop which modulate the glow discharge in section B. The current being small, very little heat is conveyed between electrodes or through the circuit. This reduction of heat permits a faster, more accurate action of the light fluctuations.

In "crater arc" tubes the glow discharge is heated to obtain a great molecular activity and thereby produce a brighter light. Extra heat may be necessary in this particular case, but in ordinary arc or glow discharges, reducing the heat improves the modulation.

In the "magnalite" tube, the voltage is high and the current rather low. It is intended to increase this power to about 75 watts and to keep the heat as low as possible. The surface of plate 6 is constantly swept by the vibrating beam of electrons and will collect those which have not been "robbed" by the control plate 5.

Section B of the tube is spherical and totally opaque except for a small clear glass window at 9. One-half of its surface at 10 is silver plated on the outside so as to act as a reflector and concentrate more light at point 9 through which the modulated beam of light is projected. The electrodes consist of a small metal sphere surrounded by a metal ring. The glow discharged takes place between the ring and the sphere. The large surface of the sphere helps in dissipating the heat developed. Mercury vapors are produced by heating a drop of mercury with a filament 11, which may be automatically opened by a relay after a certain time. Argon or helium gas may be added to the mercury vapors to improve the color or brilliancy of the light.

HENRI F. DALPAYRAT.

The Private Flier's Domain

Heston, Two Years Old, a Typical 'Garage'

HESTON AIRDROME, Britain's best example of a private airport and model for municipal airports in Britain, recently celebrated its second year. This field, located near the Great West Road outside London, is a monument to British aerial vision, noteworthy even in an age of countless progressive achievements.

Just over two years ago two London owner-pilots of light aircraft, Nigel Norman and F. A. I. Muntz, went looking for an open space as near to London as possible where they could keep and fly their machines. They found some market-garden land 10 miles out, flat, suitable, but rough and undeveloped. They started to adapt it to their immediate needs, were seized with its potentialities for light airplane users generally.

Heston, the product of their effort, is now as well known as Croydon, though it serves a different purpose.

Making these cabbage fields of outer London into a landing field required a considerable initial outlay. But now Airwork Limited, which is the name of the private company into which the Heston enterprise was converted has several concrete hangars, workshops, a comfortable clubhouse, a number of private lock-up garages for airplanes, a restaurant, roof veranda, public lounge, an up-to-date control tower, repair shops, and a customs house where air travelers can "clear" and then take off directly for the continent. There are also showrooms for some of the aircraft manufacturer's agents, and the headquarters of the Household Brigade Flying Club. All this has grown up under the wise direction and prodigious efforts of Heston's founders in not much more than two years.

During the last year two more lock-up hangars and another accommodation hangar have been added. Outside the new concrete hangars an "apron," or ground-covering, of hard concrete has been constructed and fixed. Made of diamond-shaped slabs of concrete, mixed on the spot and laid in position at the entrance to the hangar, this apron provides a firm and durable threshold for the aircraft. Sinking or breaking of any portion of this surface is thus easily and inexpensively rectified by merely renewing one or more sections. This also is unique in airport design.

The present landing area, which is hard and level and has a gravel subsoil, is only half the size of the future airdrome which is ultimately to be Heston. The area is being extended as progress and finances permit. At present there are airplane "runs" of at least 2500 feet in length in eight directions. First used as an air park for the King's Cup air race of 1929, Heston has since that time trained and turned out large numbers of "A" liscense pilots of both sexes.

The airdrome wireless transmitter and receiver here has a 300-mile effective range. The control tower at this modern airport has fathered the first attempts at flight of many people whose names are now very well known in the air world. An instructor can sit in the control room and whisper needed guidance into the earphones of a new pilot or his first "solo" flight around the "drome."

Any private airplane owner can land on Heston free. Commercial craft pay a toll. Service is available at economic rates, as are the flying tuition and air practice in club machines. A common sight here is the departure of young air people of this speed-loving generation from Heston. A nonchalant wave of the hand and they are off on distant holidays. In "the coming rush to fly" Heston will have and retain its place in the sun and there will be room for other places like it.

Perennial Returns

Atwater Kent Back on Air in September

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Mr. A. Atwater Kent, radio manufacturer, announces through his Washington representative, that he has no intention of deserting his sponsorship of classical programs on the radio. The Atwater Kent Sunday night concerts on the NBC network, suspended June 21 as a measure of economy after having continued an unbroken weekly schedule for nearly six years, will be resumed in latter September.

"The frequency and character of the programs have not been determined," the representative said. "But Mr. Kent has no intention of deserting grand opera, though he may alternate the classical programs with programs of a different kind. However, he has already engaged such artists as Martinelli, Lily Pons, Rosa Ponselle and others, and they will be featured in network programs to be offered on a regular schedule."

Whether Atwater Kent will offer the programs weekly or on alternate weeks, the representative could not say. It is possible that the concerts will be weekly, but occupying half hour periods instead of the usual full hour. The Atwater Kent concerts have usually been cut to a half hour during the summer, but this is the first summer they have gone off the air altogether.

South African Aircraft Stations

Worcester, S. Af.

Three new wireless stations under construction at Cape Town, Victoria West, and Germiston will bring the Union of South Africa into line with the most advanced countries in the world in its facilities for communicating with aircraft.

The Cape Town and Germiston stations will closely resemble the radio control tower at Croydon with its long-wave, short-wave and direction-finder aerials. In addition, a number of weather stations throughout the Union will be established, from which reports will be coördinated and broadcast to aircraft in flight.

Chain Programs in Islands

Broadcasting stations in Hawaii and the Philippines have been so successful in experimentally rebroadcasting chain and other programs from the United States that they are casting about for a way to join the American networks for regular service. With short-wave relay transmission constantly improving, the probabilities are that programs heard in the United States will soon be offered to America's territories and possessions—a sort of counterpart to the well-developed Dutch Colonial broadcasting system and the international system being planned in England to carry British programs to the British colonies.

Station KGU, of the Honolulu Advertiser, recently had a representative in New York to confer with officials of the National Broadcasting Company for a network hookup. In July, the Manila station of the Radio Corporation of the Philippines rebroadcast a four-hour program transmitted by wire from New York and thence over a NBC station in San Francisco. Transmission being particularly good over salt water, it is often possible to pick up Pacific coast stations in Hawaii and the Philippines on their normal wavelengths.

New Zealand Hears KMOX

The unusual coverage of the St. Louis 50,000 watt station KMOX was emphasized recently by the arrival in one day of 22 letters from New Zealand listeners. Excellent reception was reported from 14 different cities. Letters of appreciation are regularly received from South American and European listeners. Reception is so consistently good in Guatemala City that KMOX has just been requested to provide its daily program schedule for printing in Guatemalan newspapers.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

EMMA-CAROLINE — Delicious Candied and chocolate-coated grapefruit peel, $1.00 the pound; box postpaid, U. S. A. 1602 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BEAUTIFUL southern home in the "City Beautiful" facing Lake Eola; large grounds, palms, shrubbery, 3-slip garage, wide halls, 12 spacious rooms, 4 baths, 4 fireplaces, furnace heat; servants' accommodations. For information write R. E. OVERSTREET, 206 E. Central Ave., Orlando, Fla.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; experience unnecessary; start spare time; cash commissions daily; pleasant, dignified, profitable work. JANALENE INC., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS.' REPRESENTATIVES

MAN familiar with department store housewares trade, selling one or more other lines. We have timely specialties on which volume is insured through demonstration sales. Please give full personal experience and information. CREST CORPORATION, 221 No. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles.

POSTAGE STAMPS

PACKETTES, TEN CENTS EACH—50 British Colonies, 18 China, 2 Corea, 18 Egypt, 9 Gabon, 25 Greece, 7 Nyassa, 5 San Marino, 25 Spain, 3 Vatican State, 3 Zanzibar, all for $1.00. MOWER, 12 Geary, San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE or lease, house court of 4 rentals, 4 garages, in sunny California; 2 frame buildings, plants, trees; near schools; vicinity Olympic Park; references. B-33, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms; nearly opposite Christian Science church; day or weekly rates on application. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, elevator; garage adjoining. 3, 4 and H cars.

Local Classified

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WUNNEGIN
PRIVATE home for retarded children; individual training, experienced care; playground. Write for circular. MISSES MARIE and DOROTHEA ROWEHL, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

COTTAGE for rent for September at Cape Cod—5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage. Apply R. H. HEFLER, Dennis, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING FOR THE INDIVIDUAL
ALTERATIONS
Frances Giffon
509 E. 77th St. Rhi. 4-6009. New York City

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc. 105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only, 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

GARAGES

Wm. Hubert, Prop. LAfayette 3-0700
ROYALTON GARAGE
First Class Service
1386 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Nr. New York Ave.

SOUTH END GARAGE
Storage—Cars Washed by Machine—Day and Night Service—Repairing—Transients Accommodated. 112-116 Worcester St., Boston. Ken. 7845 and Com. 9279.

HOMES TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman living alone desires to share attractive small house in Belle Harbor, Long Island, with couple or one or two ladies. Write Box X-55, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

The ADDINGTON
BROOKLINE, MASS.
Attractive home for rest and study. Experienced care if needed; large airy rooms; unusually spacious veranda. 124 Winthrop Rd. Regent 3139.

HOUSES TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS.—Single house, furnished, 6 rooms, sun parlor, with garage; will rent to responsible party from 1st of Oct. to 1st of April. Tel. Milton 2305.

FIVE rooms, colonial house, garage, modern improvements; rent reasonable. Grafton Centre. Tel. Dover, Mass., 6.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., overlooking Crystal Lake—10-room house to rent; 3 baths; 2-car garage; oil heat, electric refrigeration. Tel. Centre Newton 1991-W.

N. Y. C., East 70's—Beautifully furnished or unfurnished, 16 rooms, 3 master bedrooms, 6 baths, servants' rooms; exquisitely appointed; restricted neighborhood; appointment only. Butterfield 8-1358.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BLANCHARD
MOTOR TRANSPORT
Loads or part loads to or from New York, Phila., Washington, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Florida, Maine, and points en route. Padded insured vans. LIB 3707 Metropolitan Thea. Bldg., Boston
Estimates without obligation.

WANTED—Part load of furniture to, and full loads both from New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington or en route Sept. 2 or 3. NOBLE R STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd (Room 1938)—Practitioner's beautiful front office facing Park; part time. Ch. 4-2826, Larchmont 3193.

PART TIME—Practitioner's light and attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 41st Street, N. Y. C. Inquire after 1 p. m. Tel. Lexington 2-1798.

PIANOS

Mathushek—"Known for Tone"
One of the world's famous Pianos. Our Early American Spinet-Grands will interest lovers of the beautiful. Bargains in Used Grands and Uprights. We rent Small
MATHUSHEK—14 East 39 St., New York
(Near Fifth Avenue)

REAL ESTATE

"C" ROBINSON, MARBLEHEAD, MASS., for new houses, $8500; 3-apartment block, income $1400, $10,000; dentist's office and residence, $14,000; 2-family house, gas only, excellent $4000; house lots in exclusive Greystone Beach, quiet, refined, private beach, park; finest houses, ocean outlook; $3000, $3600 lot. Abbot Street. Tel. 27.

DEDHAM, MASS.
FOR SALE—9 rooms and maid's quarters; 3 fireplaces, hot-water heat, extra lavatory on first floor; Craftex walls, panelled chambers; beautiful shade trees and shrubs, 2000 feet of land; corner location. Call OWNER, Dedham 0703-R.

FALMOUTH—CAPE COD
Several comfortable and well located houses, fully furnished, available now for Fall occupancy. The present is an excellent time to select your Summer home for season of 1932.
KATHRYN SWIFT GREENE
TEL. 17 FALMOUTH, MASS.

FOR SALE—To settle estate, 7 lots with 10-room camp cottage, on shore of most desirable residence lake, 20 miles from Portland, Me. Apply to E. A. CHAPLIN, Sebago Lake, Maine, or E. B. LIBBY, 95 Yale St., Bridgeport, Conn.

RESORTS

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Sept. is delightful and rates reduced; ocean front rooms and apartments; sun deck. MIR-A MAR, 929 4th St.

ROOMS TO LET

A SUMMER RESIDENCE, $10-$20 Weekly
New 650-room hotel, private baths, comfortable, well furnished, light, airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, roof garden, garage, beautiful view New York Harbor; four minutes Wall St.; homelike meals
Transients, $2 per day, upward
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont & Hicks Sts., Bklyn. Main 4-5500

BOSTON—Rooms, quiet, cool, in private homes and hotels. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St., near Fenway Park—Permanent and tourist guests; kitchens, laundries, showers; all cool outside rooms. Kenmore 1902.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

REMOVAL NOTICE — Gartside's Iron Rust Soap has removed ink, rust, chemical and other stains from clothing and fabrics since 1894; agents wanted; write or wire for particulars Dept. N, 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SELL beautiful 21-card $1 Christmas assortments; also personal greetings; up to 100% profit; sample box sent on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-18, Fitchburg, Mass.

SELL finest Personal Christmas Cards and Box Assortments to friends; earn extra money spare time without experience. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SWITZERLAND
An ideal opportunity is offered to parents wishing to place their children in a reliable home under loving and efficient supervision; excellent educational advantages; languages, music, sports; Christian Scientists preferred; prospectus. MRS. HILL, Castel Rivaz, Territet-Montreux (Lake Geneva) or apply Suite 903,130 W 42, New York.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 21 years recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 130 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET
(Continued)

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St., Water Side—Before deciding see these beautiful rooms, single and double, private bath; a most unusual home; meals, southern cooking; tourists accommodated.

BOSTON, 31 Norway St., Suites 5 and 6—Comfortable bright rooms, permanent and transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7865.

BOSTON, 506 Beacon St.—River side; comfortable rooms; rates reasonable; breakfast optional. Tel. Com. 8683.

BOSTON, 46 Westland Ave., Suite 43—Pleasant, light, airy room; near church; transient or permanent; elevator service.

BOSTON—Attractive room, business girl or student (use of piano); no other roomers. MISS MORRIS, 327 Huntington Avenue, Suite 38. Phone Ken. 9080 after 4:30.

BOSTON—Bright, airy, newly furnished rooms, steam heated, continuous hot water; fifth floor; elevator. 407 Marlboro Street, Suite 5. Com. 8863.

BOSTON—Large assortment of comfortable rooms from $3-$10; single, double and connecting. THE HOME BUREAU, 8 Norway St., near Huntington Ave., overlooking park. Ken. 7492.

BOSTON, near Public Library — Delightful room; highest references; low rental to right person. Tel. Com. 1848 8-9 a. m., 5-8 p. m.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro, Suite 2—Clean, homelike rooms for 1 or 2, business women preferred; breakfast if so desired; 1 unfurnished room.

BOSTON, 215 Huntington Ave., Suite 3 (PRATT)—Near Christian Science church; clean, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent rates. 5, 6, 7. Com. 5086

BOSTON, 112 Bay State Road, near Kenmore station—Large sunny room, private bath and shower, two large closets, suitable for one or two persons; private home. Com. 9166.

BRIGHTON, MASS.—Two separate rooms, large and sunny, use of kitchen, electric refrigerator. MRS. JACK GOODE, 1139 Commonwealth Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Reservoir Court, Beacon St.—Large, comfortable, well-furnished room for business person in private family; reasonable. Asp. 5870.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; Harvard Square district; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

MAGNOLIA, MASS., Oakes Avenue — Near water; attractive suites or single rooms, with or without bath; week, month or season; exclusive; homelike; special rates for September. E. P. BROWN, Phone 1557-R.

NEW YORK CITY, 606 West 116th (Apartment 93)—Homelike, bed-living rooms of quality.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave. (95th)—Airy, newly decorated room, all conveniences; double $12, single $11. MOFFETT. Kitchen privileges.

NEWTON CENTER, near Commonwealth Ave.—Large light room with private family in 2-family house. Call Center Newton 1386-W.

N. Y. C., 48 W. 73 (5 S)—Single, running water $6; studio $8; double, twin beds, $12; elevator; refined home.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.—Rooms for tourists, twin beds, double, private house. Tel. 1186-W. MRS. R. C. DAVIES, 5 Stephens St.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—Attractively furnished, Murphy bed; living room, kitchenette and piazza connected; quiet, modern home; $35 a month. Somerset 3811-M.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Three furnished rooms, with or without kitchenette; convenient for teachers, students or other adults. Granite 1570-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Dalby House, 32 Vernon Street—Well heated double and single rooms, near Coolidge Corner; excellent table; comfortable winter home. Asp. 2166.

ROXBURY, MASS.—Rooms and board, 2 closets with sleeping porch; price reasonable. 45 Elm Hill Ave. Tel. Garrison 2712.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMBITIOUS young man wanting work; can drive car; willing to do anything; experienced clerk; musical. Call Gra. 5021.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; 14 years' experience; American, age 32; free to travel; can furnish best of references. Tel. Commonwealth 9529. CURTIS TALBOT, 107 Jersey St., Boston, Mass., Suite 5.

CHAUFFEUR, 34, dependable, careful driver, repairs, desires opportunity to give courteous, willing service; excellent personal character references; city. CARL JOHNSON, 619 West 144th, New York City.

EDITOR—Book, magazine experience; New York vicinity; capable handling complete process from manuscript to finished volume; desires position early September. P. O. Box 357, Hartdale, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, secretary and saleslady desires position in New York or vicinity. P-80, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED companion or nursery governess wishes position; no objection light housework; N. Y. C. or suburbs. Write Box C-26, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MANAGING housekeeper for business couple or motherless home; capable, loving service. Phone Belle Harbor 5-2825 (Rockaway Beach, L. I.).

MIDDLE-AGED lady, experienced attendant, desires position caring for elderly couple or person; Christian Scientists preferred; willing to help prepare meals. N-97, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as private secretary or traveling companion by experienced, cultured woman. P-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TRAINED attendant for one needing care, adult or infant. Write Box B-53, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT at North Scituate Beach, Mass., for balance of season, house with every modern convenience, furnace and fireplaces, completely furnished; reduced rental. Tel. West Newton 2308.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS—1 to 9 large furnished and unfurnished room, refrigeration, $35 up, in Back Bay, Brookline and Brighton. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ken. 1839.

APARTMENTS overlooking Art Museum, $40 up. Office, 454 Huntington Ave., Boston.

The Kengate Apartments
Furnished or unfurnished suites, one to four rooms, overlooking Fenway; convenient to stores, cars, schools; newly decorated; elevators, Frigidaire; refined building; very reasonable. 1203 Boylston Street. BAC k Bay 4555.

BACK BAY
1-2-3 Rm. Apts. 51 Audubon Rd. $35-$80
1-2 Rm. Apts. 99-103 Norway St. $30-$45
Bristol County Trust
Office 103 Norway St., Boston Ken. 9238
See janitor on premises

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

Back Bay Apartments
1-2-3 rooms, in first-class buildings, having all modern improvements, with Frigidaire; switchboard service. For particulars apply
Coleman & Gilbert Associates
339 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Commonwealth 3212

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, 20 Joy St.—Furnished apartments, 4 and 5 rooms; oil heat, electric refrigeration. Phone Hull 0176-M.

BOSTON, 70-74 The Fenway—Newly decorated apartments, attractive 1-2-3 rooms, including dinette, kitchenette, Frigidaire; janitor. Com. 7699.

BOSTON—Pleasant apartments from 1-6 rooms by month; also kitchenette apartments by week. THE HOME BUREAU. Tel. Ken. 7492 for appointments.

BOSTON—Furnished four-room apartment; free Frigidaire, shower, elevator (twin beds). Apply 1395 Commonwealth Ave. MISS JONES, Stadium 5582.

BOSTON—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, exceptionally located. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Avenue.

BROCKTON, MASS. 463 Belmont St. — 6 rooms, set tubs, gas, electric lights, piazza, garage, shade trees. Tel. mornings 2593-W. Call Saturdays after 2 p. m., all day Sunday and Labor Day.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1060 Beacon—Restricted neighborhood, newly decorated, 6 rooms, 1 floor; also 7 rooms, electric refrigeration; janitor service; fireplaces. Regent 5069-J.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
EXCLUSIVE
NEIGHBORHOOD
Choice, attractive corner apartment, 9 rooms, 3 tile baths; all outside, southwestern exposures; reduced rental.
Tel. ASPINWALL 5241

BROOKLINE, Mass., Longwood District—Duplex house, lower floor, 7 rooms. N-95, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-family, 6 large rooms and sun parlor; superb view, porch, garage; $75. Aspinwall 0196.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive 6-7-room heated, modern apartment; electric refrigeration; excellent location. 92 Corey Road. Aspinwall 0351.

CAMBRIDGE
17 Forest Street
"Each Apartment a Home"
To quiet and respectable people only, we offer these 2-3-4-room apartments, strictly modern. All outside rooms. Twelve minutes to Boston. Call PORter 5086.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Massachusetts Ave., near Harvard Square—Corner apartment, well furnished, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette; quiet people desired. Univ. 0410.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4- 5- and 6-room apartments including sun parlors, all modern improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire 150 No. Munn Ave.

ONE BLOCK OFF BEACON
4 and 5 rooms, mahogany and gumwood finish, tile kitchen, Frigidaire; desirable tenants. 453 Audubon Road, Boston. Circle 6973.

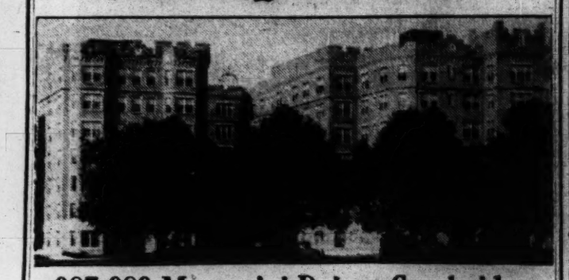
SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.). An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

Barrington Court



987-989 Memorial Drive, Cambridge

ON THE CHARLES RIVER

A modern first-class apartment building located opposite Harvard Stadium, Soldiers Field, the athletic grounds of Harvard College, and the Cambridge Boat Club, and within a few minutes of the Harvard Square Subway. The approach by auto is over a beautiful Metropolitan Parkway. Public Garage is only 3 minutes' walk. Up-to-date equipment including electric refrigeration and elevators.

3 rooms and bath to 8 rooms and 3 baths with accommodations for maids. Rentals from $75 to $300 per month.

Apply to Superintendent on Premises or Call

F. W. Norris Co., Agents

31 Milk Street BOSTON Tel. Lib. 5712

370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

THE ELIOT

Apartments of 1, 2 or 3 rooms in The Eliot may be had at very reasonable rentals.

Convenience features include Secretarial Switchboard, and an excellent dining room.

Rental Office on the premises. Inspection invited.

HENDERSON & ROSS

370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

COM. 1484

209 WASHINGTON STREET LAF. 5650

1320 BEACON STREET ASP. 5500

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MELBOURNE
(Continued)

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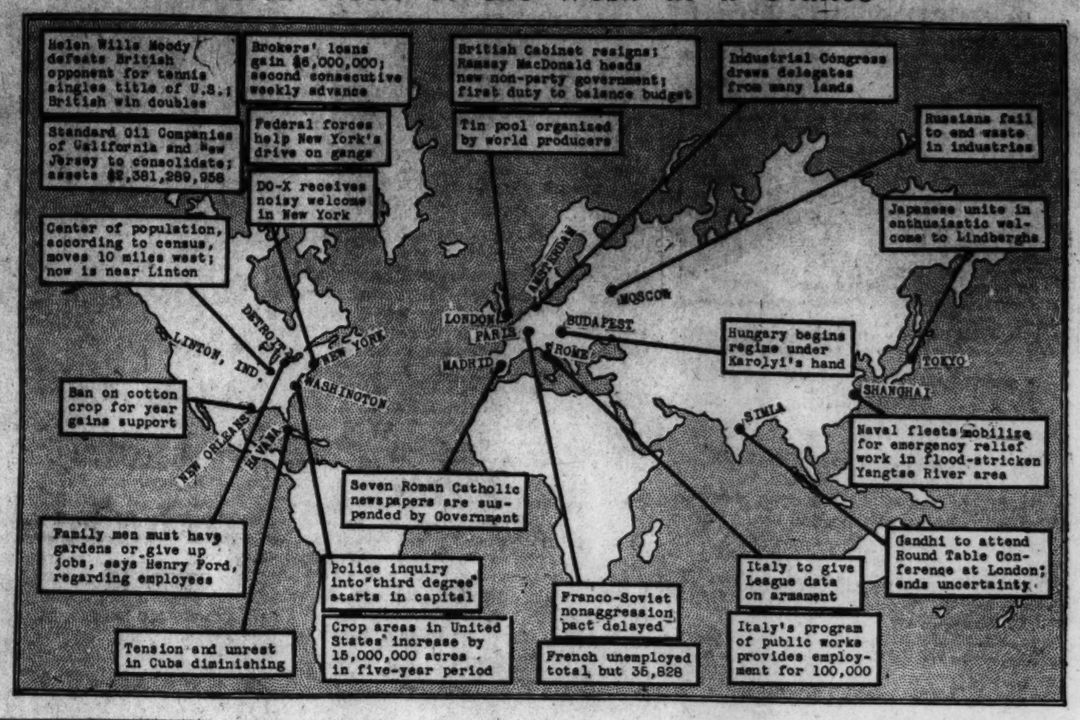
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Helen Wills Moody defeats British opponent for tennis singles title of U.S.; British win doubles
Brokers' loans gain $6,000,000; second consecutive weekly advance
British Cabinet resigns; Ramsay MacDonald heads new non-party government; first duty to balance budget
Industrial Congress draws delegates from many lands
Russians fail to end waste in industries
Standard Oil Companies of California and New Jersey to consolidate; assets $2,381,289,958
Federal forces help New York's drive on gangs
Tin pool organized by world producers
DO-X receives noisy welcome in New York
Japanese unite in enthusiastic welcome to Lindberghs
Center of population, according to census, moves 10 miles west; now is near Linton
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
ROME
BUDAPEST
Hungary begins regime under Karolyi's hand
TOKYO
SHANGHAI
SIMLA
Ban on cotton crop for year gains support
Naval fleets mobilize for emergency relief work in flood-stricken Yangtse River area
Seven Roman Catholic newspapers are suspended by Government
Family men must have gardens or give up jobs, says Henry Ford, regarding employees
Police inquiry into "third degree" starts in capitol
Gandhi to attend Round Table Conference at London; ends uncertainty
Franco-Soviet nonaggression pact delayed
Italy to give League data on armament
Crop areas in United States increase by 15,000,000 acres in five-year period
French unemployed total, but 35,828
Italy's program of public works provides employment for 100,000
Tension and unrest in Cuba diminishing

All Nature

Great Willow Herb
(Epilobium augustifolium)

Where: Low ground, especially in clearings and newly burned lands.
Distinguishing features: Tall, with scattered, long, lance-shaped leaves. Flowers pink-purple on a long spike; fruit a pod, opening to the winds great numbers of downy tufted seeds.
Use: One of nature's means of beautifying unsightly places. Flowers in July and August.

The Greeks knew this beautiful herb as "violet on a pod," English cottage gardens know it as a border plant, while in the Americas it is commonly known as "fireweed." This is one of the few plants not members of the composite family, that reproduce easily and spread rapidly, extending its fire-colored blossoms to the borders of Labrador.

The Great Willow Herb is a species belonging to the Evening Primrose family. More than 65 different species of willow herbs are found in the arctic and temperate regions of the world, while the western and northwestern portions of North America lay claim to 40. "Codlins and Creams" (*Epilobium hirsutum*), a great hairy willow herb is common and conspicuous in the waste places in New England and northern New York, oftentimes growing side-by-side with the fireweed. The flowers of this companion plant are pink and slightly larger, and the whole plant is covered with a down.

The bright florets of the Great Willow Herb are four-petaled and these start to open at the base of the flower shaft with stamens and pistils pendulous. As the plant continues to bloom upward, long green pods appear at the base, which burst in August and September to let the milkweedlike seeds fly in the wind.

A Word a Day

Façade

Pronounced *fa-sahd'*, with first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *arm*. (The soft *c*—sounded as *s* in *sun*—is sometimes written with the *ç* (cedilla) when it is desired to indicate the sound without respelling the word.)

This word, which designates the principal front of a building, was incorporated into English from the French without change in spelling or sense. In tracing it further back, however, we find the Italian *facciata*, "front of a building," an extension of *faccia*, "face"—from the Latin *facies*, "face."

The word is limited to the field of architecture and is generally applied to an edifice having some structural pretensions.

Example: "The façade of the Louvre is a Corinthian colonnade built by Louis XIV."

Notes and Queries

Louvre—This ancient palace in Paris, which with additions is now used as a museum and public offices, is pronounced *loo'-vr.*

Veterinary—Five syllables, *vet'-er-i-na-ry*, with first *e* as in *get*, second as in *maker*, *i* as in *it*, *a* as in *savage*. Avoid *vet'-er-na-ry*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Do You Know That—

Italy last year registered approximately 400,000 automotive vehicles?

Recording instruments show that New York traffic noises are 10 per cent louder than those of London?

A Quotation for Today

WHEN we serve we rule. When we give we have. When we surrender ourselves we are victors. We are most ourselves when we lose sight of ourselves.—J. H. OLDHAM.

The Mail Bag

Swaziland, South Africa

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, but I have been wanting to write for a long time. I live in Swaziland, which is a native district, and attend a school here, where I learn English, Afrikaans, and Latin. English is my native language, and I am able to write no other.

At my school we play tennis, hockey, cricket and football. I am also interested in stamps. I am a boy of 12 years and should very much like to correspond with boys of my own age from any other countries. George E.

East Orange, N. J.

Dear Editor:
I should like very much to tell of a happy experience I have just had that was a result of the Mail Bag. About a year and a half ago I wrote in to our Mail Bag and asked for correspondents. Several have come to me through this channel and I have enjoyed their friendship very much. One of my correspondents asked me to pay her a visit. I was able to do this and stayed at her home in Lexington, Mass., for a week. While I was there we planned to send a letter to the Mail Bag but somehow we didn't get the chance to do it, so I am writing now just to express my gratitude to the Mail Bag for enabling me to gain such a nice friend. To me it is one of the most interesting parts of The Christian Science Monitor and I always enjoy it. I also am very fond of "our dog, Snubs," who leads a most interesting life.

One of my hobbies is collecting postmarks and my collection is really quite interesting. So far I have postmarks from about 30 states and five foreign countries. I am interested in having correspondents from England and France, so will some girls around 14 or 15 please write to me?

With love to all Mailbaggers,
Ruth S.

Amiandos, Cyprus

Dear Editor:
I am a Greek boy and most of the year go to the Lyceum at Larnaca, but I live at Amiandos. There are large asbestos mines here which give work to hundreds of peasants.

During the summer I go to the English school at Amiandos because I like the English language very much. In this school there are 10 pupils, boys and girls, and two mistresses teaching English and French. We also learn many games.

The only thing I want is to go to America when I become a man.

I should like to have a reply from any American boy. Andrew I.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:
I have been a reader of the Monitor for five years, but, strangely enough, had never until recently looked closely enough at The Young Folks' Page to know that there was a Mail Bag. Having always wanted to correspond with someone near my own age and with similar interests, you can imagine how delighted I was when I discovered this department.

I have been attending the Christian Science Church ever since my family moved here to New York from Lynchburg, Va., six years ago. I am just "over 20" and am an art student at the Pratt Institute of Fine and Applied Arts, where I begin my senior year this fall. My main interests are in art, music, and the lives of famous artists and composers.

Letters from any of the Monitor's foreign friends, especially from Italy, France, England, India and Japan, will be greatly appreciated and answered immediately. Unfortunately, English is the only language I am familiar with. However, in the event that I receive letters in German, Spanish or French, I can easily have them translated by a school teacher friend.

My best wishes to all of the Monitor's friends. Frank H. B. Jr.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Editor:
"If you don't succeed at first try, try again," so taking heart, I write once more. I should like very much to gain friends, and the Monitor is the finest medium that I know. I am sure that in many nooks and crannies of this earth, there are people among the "over 20's" who enjoy friendships with others and if they would be interested in a "Hoosier," I assure you and them that I would be most delighted.

Indianapolis is known to many as the home of the "Speedway" and 500-mile races, but it is also a manufacturing town with some of the largest ones in the world—incidentally I learned of this only recently. Isn't it strange how one can live in a place all of one's life and still not be familiar with the town?

Thank you for forwarding my letters, and also for any which may come to me in the future.
Olga Jameson B.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Betty Lou A. (12), Ft. Lauderdale, Calif.—From China, Japan, South America and South Africa.
Gene T. (12), Spokane, Wash.
Alma S. (13), Richmond Hill, N. Y.—Interested in reading, drawing and stamps.
Peggy F. (15), Union, N. J.
Barbara S. (14), Sacramento, Calif.
Alice C. (15), Oil City, Penna.—Especially from Italy and Bedford, Penna. (We do not furnish names and addresses, but if you will send in your letters we shall be glad to forward them.—Ed.)
Dorothy P. (15), Detroit, Mich.
Irene D., Waterville, Maine.

From Boys

Tommy P. (14), Union, N. J.
Charles R., Coraopolis, Penna.—Especially from France and Belgium. Correspond in French or English.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries (with the exception of Great Britain) the rate is 5 cents.

3. It is our custom, in the "under-20" class, for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.

Missing Letter Puzzle

By placing five different letters in the blank squares you will be able to complete five different words.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Famous Authors Puzzle: Charles Dickens.

The Collector

Chickasha, Okla.

THE mother of five children had been confined to her bed, the father had been unable to find work, and to add to the unhappiness of Alphonso and his sisters and brothers a garden party in the neighborhood had not included any of the little family in its invitations.

It did not add anything to the gayety of the occasion when a local furniture merchant called at the home for his past due payment on goods obtained from him.

Little did they know, however, that this merchant was a messenger of love rather than a bringer of trouble. Noting Alphonso's tears and being informed of the festivities close by, he disappeared, returning in a short time with a gallon of ice cream and a plentiful supply of cake.

And Alphonso was soon host at his own garden party.

In Lighter Vein

There It Goes!

The bridegroom had no visible means of support outside of his father, yet it was a very fashionable wedding.

Preacher: "Repeat after me, 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow.'"

Bridegroom: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

His father (in loud whisper): "There goes his bicycle, Martha."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Punch

"Well, then, darling, it's agreed. When we get into bunkers and things we just lift without any kind of penalty whatsoever."

They Advertise!

A hen is not supposed to have
Much common sense or tact.
Yet every time she lays an egg
She cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot
Of intellect to show.
But none the less most roosters have
Enough good sense to crow.

The busy little bees they buzz,
Bulls bellow and cows moo,
The watch-dog barks, the gander quacks,
And doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks.
Pigs squeal and robins sing,
And even serpents know enough
To hiss before they spring.

But man, the greatest masterpiece
That nature could devise,
Will often stop and hesitate
Before he'll advertise.

The Very Thing

"I want to do something that will draw out the conversational abilities of my guests."

"That's easy. Give a musicale."
—*Pathfinder.*

Dangerous Topic

"Why don't you speak to the landlord about the roof?"

"He might begin to speak about the rent."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Lesson in Political Pliancy

A STORY is told of an American research student who asked a London librarian for a copy of the British Constitution. The librarian pointed to the serried shelves of parliamentary statutes and said, "*There* it is." He was not joking, though jokes are common about that paradox.

It is inaccurate to speak of the unwritten Constitution of Great Britain. Statesmen have been writing it for hundreds of years. They have compiled the longest document of its kind in the world—fruit of the work of Parliament, which is maker of the Constitution as well as its dispenser.

It follows that almost anything which some people would call revolutionary might happen under the ample wing of the British Constitution. No Supreme Court exists, as in the United States, to check the acts of Parliament—determining whether they are constitutional or not. Such an amorphous body as the new National Government is therefore easily accommodated.

Yet in most countries an emergency such as that in London could not have been met without a suspension or a violation of the Constitution. Mussolini had to overthrow that of pre-Fascist Italy. Spain and Poland furnish additional examples. The present quasi-dictatorship in Germany has only the legal warrant of a single clause in the Weimar Constitution which allows of the suspension of that instrument in case of need.

Constitutions, of course, are made by men, not men by constitutions, and the flexibility in the British "document" is due to that British genius for political compromise which so often has been noted by political philosophers. The decision of the three party leaders to join forces for the time being is a notable example of it. Contrast this national union with the multi-party rivalries which even the emergency in Germany has not eliminated. Yet it is Great Britain, not Germany, which contains a rooted party tradition. The greatest strength of the two- or three-party system as Britain knows it is this curious ability to become a one-party system in times of national emergency.

Perhaps one key to the British mystery is the unifying influence of the King. Many foreigners had gained the impression that the British Monarch had lost all power, that the Crown was hardly more than a glorified royal seal to be utilized by the dominant party of the day, or a decoration for state occasions. How mistaken this picture was has been well illustrated in the present crisis. In a very real sense, the King was the most essential person in England. Standing outside and above politics, he represented the whole nation and furnished the rallying point where the parties could meet. And the surest indication that the crisis is past is the fact that George V has resumed his vacation.

The present example, though fostered by the fact that the Labor Government was a minority Government, is a much more notable illustration of British compromise than the war-time Coalition Government. That was secured under much worse stress than budgetary and possible currency difficulties. And it took many weary months to bring it about. Consider also the difference in the personalities which have now been thrown together. No such bedfellows have ever been seen on the British political stage before: Scotsman, Englishman, Welshman, Yorkshireman, Jew; Socialist, Conservative, Liberal—statesmen who run the whole gamut of human characteristics.

In a very recent past the observer would have said that the fences separating some of these statesmen could not have been broken down. Today, in response to the call of patriotism, they are meeting each other round the green baize table in Downing Street in response to that urge to compromise which has so much room to flower under the British Constitution.

Welcome, DO-X

EVEN though the DO-X spent about ten months in flying from Switzerland to New York via West Africa and South America and experienced much difficulty on the way, the completion of the flight is regarded not only as a considerable feat but a most valuable one to aviation in general.

Compared with other air speed and distance records, the journey might be taken lightly, except that the size of the giant flying boat made it a curiosity and a pioneering venture. From it the aviation industry has learned much about construction and flying conditions.

It is certain that should the same trip be made again, most of the difficulties which often threatened to defeat the present venture could be eliminated. It was only through such an experiment that these difficulties could be studied thoroughly. Pioneers, though their explorations may not always be in the realm of speed or acrobatics, are none the less brave, resourceful and valuable to society.

That the world has realized this, as shown by the demonstration at the arrival in New York, and by press comment generally, is an indication of an advance in the public analysis of such enterprises.

Not only was the plane itself tested for air and seaworthiness, but flying conditions in areas seldom flown before were studied. It was found, for example, that tropical heat reduced the efficiency of the wings as now constructed and that this must be taken into account in future plans.

America welcomes the DO-X and its crew, and also extends congratulations to Dr. Claudius Dornier, its designer, and its backers.

Progress in German Self-Help

IN SIGNING an emergency decree compelling the individual German states to put their financial houses in order, President Hindenburg has not only marked a milestone in the march of centralization in Germany, but has undertaken the most notable measure of self-help since the campaign started.

On the birth of the Republic, the German states resigned the prerogative to collect certain taxes on condition that the Reich remitted to them a large share of the proceeds and inferentially helped them out in emergencies. Such a compromise flew in the face of sound fiscal practice. It introduced a division of responsibility as between the authority collecting taxes and the authority spending them. The result may be easily imagined. To the states and communes the Reich appeared in the guise of a milch cow.

Relieved of responsibility as tax-levying authorities, the local bodies became extravagant, and put in hand all manner of programs providing for unproductive expenditures. At first these were met by the contraction of loans abroad. Since the interest on these loans was not yielded by the new improvements, the states soon got into difficulties, and from time to time applied to the Reich for assistance. The drain on the central budget increased. But from the budgetary standpoint the worst feature was the uncertainty attending the states' requisitioning of funds.

This lack of fiscal coördination has been pointed out by foreigners and Germans alike. The Dawes committee intended that it should be remedied immediately after its plan came into effect. Mr. Seymour Parker Gilbert, Agent-General of Reparation Payments under the Dawes plan, became brusque when nothing was done. The problem only grew bigger. So disturbing did it become that last year the German Finance Minister added the following comment to his budget:

> The financial settlement between the Reich and the states and communes is the keystone of public finance. It cannot and must not be allowed to become a question of who is to secure the largest share in the booty; it is a question of organizing and rationalizing the total public expenditure in such a manner that the available revenue will suffice and the requirements be adjusted to Germany's situation.

There is warrant in this statement for the allegation of many observers that here lay the root of the Reich's budgetary disorder.

Of course, the trouble was that the problem was more political than financial. The assertion of state rights is not limited to Germany. In the United States the federal authority always meets with resistance from the states when an attempt is made to invade their domain. The decree is therefore a tribute to President Hindenburg's courage. It is to be hoped that it will obtain the sincere support of the states and communes. For on the satisfactory solution of this problem depends to a great extent the success of the self-help program of the German Government.

Getting Action on the 'Third Degree'

THE reports of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will not merely gather dust on the shelves at Washington, but will be taken—in fact, are being taken—as a footing for action to eradicate some of the abuses which Mr. Wickersham and his colleagues pointed out. This is the significance of President Hoover's participation in the launching of an investigation of alleged use of "third degree" methods by police in the national capital.

Here and in other similar actions lies the opportunity for vindication of the use of fact-finding commissions in Government. The President may be expected to take the lead toward having recommendations of the commission put into law. Congress should study its findings with an appreciative eye and accept the responsibility to formulate remedies. The administrative departments should be guided by much that the commission has learned. Moreover, the state governments, in their legislative and executive branches, should give earnest heed to the reports on law enforcement, for by far the greater part of this function rests with the states rather than with the Federal Government.

In all these forums the value of commissions depends upon the use made of their findings. The benefit of knowing the facts consists in doing something about them.

The question of brutality in police methods is particularly one for state and local action, rather than national. The United States Department of Justice cannot well do in other cities what it is doing in the District of Columbia. Elimination of the "third degree" rests largely with legislatures, city councils, mayors and police department heads—and the local public opinion to which they are responsive.

Yet the roots of this lawlessness in law enforcement go deeper than might be supposed offhand. There is reason to believe that part of the harshness of the police and their tendency at times to take the law into their own hands is due to the discouragements and handicaps they encounter when they bring offenders into court. When police see a man's long criminal record and other pertinent information kept away from the jury by technical rules of evidence, they may conclude that the only way to get a conviction is to get a confession. When they see courts and juries release offenders whom they are morally certain are guilty, they may conclude that the way to make sure of punishment is to administer it themselves—a wrong conclusion, but not an unnatural one.

Instances could be multiplied in which judicial obstacles are a factor in American police practices. Witness the instructions of Commissioner Mulrooney in New York to "shoot to kill" in dealing with gangsters after a jury had acquitted the man whom police after months of investigation felt sure had committed one of the most widely publicized murders in the city's annals. Witness the "smash-up" campaign of Superintendent Crowley against speakeasies in Boston after a year of almost negligible sentencings in hundreds of raids.

This is a phase of the subject upon which more might reasonably have been expected from the Wickersham Commission. Yet no one will deny that it did a man-size job. State legislatures should investigate the use of the "third degree." And while they are at it they might well launch serious studies of the legal technicalities which give refuge to criminals, and also of such proposals as authorization of three-quarter majority verdicts by juries. Then they should act on the results of the studies.

Songs in the Tunnel

THERE was published recently an account of London cablemen who sang at their work many feet below the Thames River. If there are lights there, they must struggle to thrust back the vast darkness of the steel tube in which the men work. The air must be of that almost oppressive dampness characteristic of places where the sun never penetrates. Yet for all the environmental disadvantages, these workers have formed a choir and sing popular ballads, explaining that the acoustics are of the best.

Here is a different conception of the worker from that sometimes presented of him as stolidly, miserably submerged by his surroundings until all singing has abandoned him. The "Man With the Hoe," seeming for a time to loom so ominously, a threatening shadow of human rebellion over the industrial *milieu*, has no counterpart in these men who have learned to sing at their work.

Another contrast presents itself, that of Louis Untermeyer's "Caliban of the Coal Mines." This symbol of the coal miner, laboring far underground where iron cars screech over iron rails, where unseen, menacing fumes writhe through the passages, where darkness and dust pinch the miners' lamps into a futile spark, addresses the Almighty thus:

> "God, if You wish for our love,
> Fling us a handful of stars."

Assuredly, here are two probably valid representations of the laboring class. To attempt a picture of the laborer in terms of æsthetic ecstasies which he is largely denied might amount only to drivel, yet the example of these London cablemen will enable us to conceive a type of laborer perhaps more normal than that worker, "stolid and stunned, a brother to the ox," presented only too often by the man sunk in morbid introspection.

"How will we rebuild in him the music and the dream?" asks Edward Markham for the man with the hoe. The deep-throated voices of the laborer reverberating through the Thames tube remind us that "the music and the dream" conquer apathy and despair, and that environment serves where it is not allowed to control.

Walking to Work

AN ENTERPRISING reporter on a New York newspaper waylaid a successful capitalist the other day and asked him to name some of the things he had most enjoyed during a long business career. One of the answers was: "Walking two miles to work six days a week."

The man of business went on to enumerate some of the things he had learned as he trudged to his office down town, disdaining subway and automobile except in unfavorable weather. Three of those acquisitions were (1) time to think and plan; (2) opportunity to exercise in the open air; (3) leisure to observe the changing sky lines of New York's business and residential districts.

Anyone who has undergone a similar experience in walking briskly to work from home or railway station will probably share the convictions expressed by the capitalist. But one of the rewards not listed is the bond of fraternity developed as the early traveler encounters other citizens similarly bound for office and shop. As regular as clockwork, two pedestrians pass each other, sometimes with a greeting and a smile, often with only a swift glance of recognition. Mystery lurks in these anonymous encounters—questions as to the business and objective of each eight o'clocker, which probably will never be answered unless good fortune gives the passing event a story-book conclusion.

The end of the day more properly belongs to the hurrying automobile. Dinner waits, and the occupations and diversions of the evening beckon, so there may be some excuse for foregoing a saunter along the avenue in favor of swifter locomotion. But the fact remains that walking to work in the morning is a great experience in matching one's step to the forward march of other men and women as they set out upon a new day.

Editorial Notes

The announcement of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that it watered 16,154 thirsty horses in the city of Boston during July shows that Dobbin has not been entirely eliminated by the automobile.

North Carolina has just finished paving the 600 miles of its longest single highway. The way roads are being stretched now across the country, it seems as though concrete roads must be elastic.

Perhaps some of those tireless characters in the newspaper comic strips will find that a little vacation during the summer months may improve the quality of their humor.

The new Chilean Ambassador to the United States is to serve without pay owing to the low state of the Chilean exchequer. Could this be called "shirtsleeve diplomacy"?

The Panorama of Cowes

COWES

THE day's racing is done. The sunset gun has boomed out on His Majesty's guardship Malaya and the Royal Ensign has come fluttering down from the masthead, stripping the gay bunting off the myriad craft at Cowes as an autumn breeze sends the leaves fluttering down from the tree branches. Almost simultaneously lights glimmer out on the graceful craft as they ride at anchor, rising and falling sweetly on the swell. There is carnival in the air tonight—mild carnival, as everything at Cowes is mild—and the signal light on the gray battleship winks out a merry invitation to the fussy little pinnaces that put off from shore with their cargoes of yacht owners and guests in evening dress.

Yet over this kaleidoscope of color and blend of varied sound presides an indefinable dignity, due, no doubt, to the presence of the King and his Court. Tonight, royalty is entertaining aboard the Victoria and Albert, and as the first glittering flight of rockets sears its way into the warm night air, to commence the annual firework display, the famous old steam yacht bursts into green, red and gold radiance, from stem to stern.

It can never be said that the racing at Cowes interferes with the other aspects of the great society function. The vast majority of the people present know nothing about yacht racing, which, so far as the bigger, more spectacular classes are concerned, is entirely a rich man's game. They are there because "the best people" are there and because what little they do know of the sport convinces them that their King is a yachtsman in much more than name. They know that he dons his oilskins and gets down to the strenuous work of sailing his world-renowned cutter, Britannia, in the keenest races.

* * *

Cowes Week may be sheer holiday for the multitude, but it is earnest work for the men on board, tensely awaiting commands, on a deck awash under the crystal spume. None of this excitement reaches the watchers ashore, to whom the start of a race means nothing more tautening than the renewed æsthetic pleasure of beholding the graceful craft jockeying for advantage of wind and tide.

The center of Cowes, as far as the racing is concerned, is the castle of the Royal Yacht Squadron, probably the most exclusive organization in the world of sport. In days of the distant past, the castle was a fort guarding this vulnerable section of the island coast, but its armaments now are only a miniature battery of brass cannon, trained in mock defense, and one or two genial police constables who say "Keep moving, please," to the spectators from the Esplanade and see that the squadron's landing stage, with its gilt-topped flagpole, is reserved strictly for officers of the Royal Navy and others engaged upon His Majesty's business. Here it is that the King and Queen come ashore and go afloat every day, before the admiring eyes of the crowds that somehow seem to sense the time of their arrival and departure. The British public likes nothing more than to join with its monarch on the common ground of sport, and Cowes affords the opportunity in a less formal way, perhaps, than any other engagement on the court calendar.

R. M. S.

The Eider Duck's Nest

COPENHAGEN

THE blue waters of the Baltic shimmered in the May sunshine. Away to the northeast lay the rocky isles of Actholmen, rising like low white-gray walls ringed with foam. From Christian's Isle a small boat sped—climbing the crest of each breaker and plunging into the deep valley below with the ease of a nutshell bobbing up and down—its nose pointed toward the islets.

Little vegetation was to be seen, but a lone thorn bush, whose twisted trunk gave the appearance of trying to run away from the north wind. Brambles, honeysuckle and withered creepers sprawled over the rocks, awaiting a few days' sunshine to burst their buds. Families of gulls, auk and eider duck, floated, dipped or dived in the waves, with joyous abandon, the sun glinting on their iridescent feathers, and adding luster to their red and yellow beaks. At the approach of visitors, hundreds of gulls, noisily screaming, rose and wheeled overhead, then settled down on their nests again, for they are accustomed to visitors. The storms of the Baltic seem to have made them immune to fear, and they look upon the stranger not as an enemy, but as a friend.

* * *

Gaesholmen, the second largest of these Baltic islands, is a sanctuary for sea fowl, more especially for the eider, or St. Cuthbert's duck, as it is called in the northern part of England. The owners of this "eider fold" supply about half the amount of down used in Denmark, the eggs and down being collected at intervals of a few days during the nesting season by fishermen from Christian's Isle. Usually one egg is left for hatching purposes, but the mother duck is busy the whole season depositing her down in fresh nests for her green-brown eggs, which rarely exceed five in number. The habits of each of the families of sea fowl are known to the fishermen, who stroke the soft heads of the birds on their nests, or feed them with bits of dried fish from their hands, without making any disturbance in the household. The nests are very bare, a few feathers, some twigs of heather and dry grass complete them.

The auk, or northern penguin, does not even trouble to make a nest. She deposits her lone egg in the shelter of a rock or stone, and leaves the hatching largely to the warmth of the sun by day. The chicks are unable to see for some time, and are fed by the parent birds. Usually it is a long while before they venture near the water. These flightless birds are the aristocracy of the island! From the tuft on the top of their heads to the tip of the last small scalelike feather they are glossy black, the white shirt front making a striking contrast. Families of guillemot and razorbills are also to be seen, but the eider duck and gulls are in the majority. Later in the season the fishermen have difficulty in picking their steps, so strewn are the rocks with eggs and waddling youngsters.

* * *

With inimitable grace and dignity of flight silver-white gulls circled round and over the boat as it made its way back to the larger isle. They seemed to be assuring everyone that life on Gaesholmen was far better than on the mainland, as they gradually dropped behind and returned to their nests.

E. A. K.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Wants Idle Gold Taxed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Constantly our Cabinet Ministers at Washington are discussing the problems of international relations, but as for the home country it is standing the burden, and going into another layoff this winter, and people not being taken care of. I consider the problem greater than each small community: a national problem. We have almost 10,000,000 unemployed in the country—idle. This should be taken up with greater energy than anything yet done.

We have in this country a surplus of gold bullion, which is to back investments. I mean bullion that is not owned by the Government. This gold should be in circulation in the country. I think an enactment taxing idle gold should be placed to meet such emergencies as this depression or whatever may be in the future. If a tax of 20 per cent were placed on this idle gold, it would produce $5,000,000,000 worth of new business and take care of the unemployed also, that is, the deserving unemployed, who seem to be at the mercy of this gold bullion, which is held in prison. Poor Mr. Gold, he has not done a thing, yet he is in jail. He should be reprieved, and it is up to the Government to do this at the wish of the people. Truly this would have to come from the great financial institutions of the country, but if they are impounding this gold, well, it is just too bad. Indirectly, these financial institutions would get this back in a year or two when prosperity returns, which would not be long, because the people would again begin buying the goods their bullion will produce.

I seriously believe that if a law of the above-mentioned kind were on the statute books there would never be another depression.

In the future this country's population will be doubled, and to be self-sustaining all land will have to be used. To enforce the use of the land the Government must meet this by taxation on idle land, as they should today by taxation on idle gold.

H. B. PARKER.

La Grande, Ore.

A Limit to Acreage Reduction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent front-page article stating the price of wheat at Salina, Kan.—25 cents per bushel—and calling attention to some of the prices the farmer must pay, followed by your editorial emphasizing some of the implications of such conditions, should help greatly to diffuse an understanding of the wheat farmer's predicament. But there is one respect in which your presentation of the matter needs further consideration. That is as to the much-discussed acreage reduction. On account of high taxes, if for no other reason, the farmer cannot let the land lie idle. Acreage reduction, then, must mean crop diversification. Why is it that the farmer here in the "wheat belt" persists in putting his eggs all in one basket?

In a recent year for which the figures happen to be at hand, the county in which I was born, in the eastern part of this State, had about one-twelfth of its cultivated land in wheat and eleven-twelfths in twenty-seven other crops. In the same year this wheat belt county in which I now live sowed some five-sixths of its acreage to wheat and one-sixth was planted to twenty-two other crops. Farmers here came from farther east, and were accustomed to diversified farming. Why have they changed to the one-crop plan? To trace this evolution would be interesting, but, briefly, the farmer has had to adapt his practices to local conditions, chiefly climatic.

You may ask, Why not pay more attention to some of the 22 other crops mentioned above as grown in this wheat-belt country? All of them are primarily, almost exclusively, feed crops. These require for their utilization considerable investment in live-stock, buildings and fences. Full explanation of conditions restricting the live-stock industry cannot be included here, nor, indeed, need be. Convincing answer to the question as to why the wheat farmer does not devote more labor and acreage to branches of the live-stock industry may be obtained by reference to the low prices for beef cattle, hogs, etc. For a year past milk has brought the farmer around one-half of the average for several preceding years. Eggs and poultry have been even lower—not much over one-third the usual price.

Under such conditions, do you wonder that the wheat-belt farmer has hesitated to act on the acreage reduction advice? His reaction last year to the moderately lower price of wheat was to reduce "overhead" by using his costly equipment on a larger acreage, to hire less labor than formerly, and to work himself and his family harder, hoping thereby to increase his net return. This year's greatly reduced wheat price has destroyed that hope. Further reduction in production costs seems impossible. Acreage reduction, alias diversification, alias "the cow, the sow, and the hen," at present prices offers no encouragement. Would meat, milk and egg prices remain at present levels were he to turn to those lines of production?

RALPH W. CONE.

Rozel, Kan.

Bolshevism and Marxism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to the article in your issue of July 9, entitled "Bolshevism Contrasted With Marxism," by Henry Rollin: I am surprised that writers and students of Marxian economics should write so as to convey the impression that Marx was opposed to private property as such and advocated equal returns for every kind of labor or service.

Not only this, but they ignore or remain strangely silent about the one fundamental principle that differentiates Socialism from Capitalism, the principle that fosters exploitation and divides capitalist society into classes. The principle I refer to is the legalization of incomes that come from the ownership of property.

When the Socialists and the followers of Marx speak of the abolition of private property, they use this term in a well-explained technical sense meaning those forms of property owned and used in the process of exploitation through the taking of interest, rents, or dividends.

Marx was not opposed to the accumulation of private property for use; he was not opposed to the graduation of wages or salaries in proportion to the service rendered; he simply sought to help establish an economic system under which the ownership of such accumulations would cease to be a source of income and abolish this privilege which makes the owner exempt from labor or service, making him in fact a parasite living upon or consuming the wealth produced by others.

So far as I can see, all of the concessions, as they are called, made by the Soviet authorities and construed as steps back toward Capitalism, are only steps toward real Socialism; and it is well to remember that the official title of the Soviet state is Socialist Republic and not Communist Republic.

Mr. Rollin refers to the Soviet legislation of inheritances. This, if true, would be a decided step toward Capitalism unless surrounded by limitations. I question the accuracy of this statement about inheritances and await further reports.

WILLIAM L. GARVER.

Tulsa, Okla.

"Stay at Home" Campaign

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last year about this time the Salvation Army in the South led the way in a "Stay at Home" campaign.

Our national unemployment survey at that time told us that there would be a scarcity of work in all communities. Also that in many communities local chambers of commerce were discouraging the giving of relief to any but their own citizens.

We have just finished looking at reports which give us similar information. There is no doubt that the transient family, or individual, in any part of the United States next winter will receive scant courtesy, if not open hostility, from relief agencies.

This condition will be particularly true in the South, Southwest and Southeast. Because of the mild climate, there is a general movement among the unemployed and the homeless to the South every winter.

There is absolutely no work in this territory, nor is there any prospect of a development that would give employment to outside folks during the coming winter. Both men and women are far better in their own home towns, among people who know them, and in an environment which lends itself naturally to their support, than in a strange community.

VINCENT CUNNINGHAM,
Adjutant, the Salvation Army.

Atlanta, Ga.